The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 63. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
			nia.	
17th May	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
*31st ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya ..	700	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	2500
23rd ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*These vessels will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	4th May..	16th May.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6.63	18th May	30th May.
Penang Maru	....	5560	1st June.	13th June
Jinsen Maru	M.Machida	3785	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	4936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to,

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, Esq.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, Esq.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
BHASHANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer Tons Sailing Date. Time Route

LHASA ..2184 Fri. 16th May. * 6 a.m. Direct.
LINGA..2185 Mon. 19th May. 11 a.m. †P.D..C.M
KOLA.... 1205 Thu. 22nd May 9 a.m. ‡ C.M

* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora" 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 22nd May, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bundor Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Busire. Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 15th May,
† LINDULA ..	3358	,, 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,

* Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban
† Calls at Mombasa Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lightning" 3,315 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

15th May, 1913.
161

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HERE IS SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST YOU,

OUR NEW PRICE LISTS

Free.

APPLY TO.--

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning. Dyeing and Electric Finishing Works.

2-14, Hummum Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director
166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL....Rs.2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities Every other kind of banking business transacted

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J.C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg ...	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 12 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 4 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 10 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application. 171

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,
35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected & properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.
347

DRINK
VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Ved Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

THE
Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS, SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES and all kinds of RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
85, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, tc

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager.
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Medows Street.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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NOTICES

NOTICE.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificates for the New Issue are ready for distribution, and will be delivered to the shareholders, in exchange for their receipts, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, (Messrs: Turner Morrison & Co.'s Office) on and from the 19th day of May, 1913.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents.
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THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th May, 1913. 110

NOTICES CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
CAN BE OBTAINED IN
POONA
FROM
Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA

MATHERAN:
Mr. Shapoorji Nowrooji's Shop,
Opposite The Library

CALCUTTA:
Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM
A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
BYCULLA.
KALYAN.
BHUSAWAL.
KHANDWA.
MUNMAR.
ITARSI.
NAGPORE.
NERAL.
POONA NO. 1.
POONA NO. 2.
DHOND.
LONAVLA.
SHOLAPUR.
WADI.
HYDERABAD.
SECUNDERABAD.
BEGUMPET.
GWALIOR.
JHANSI.
BINA.
BHOPAL.
COLABA.
CHURCH GATE.
GRANT ROAD.
BANDRA.
SURAT.
BARODA.
AHMEDABAD.
WADHWAN.
AJMERE.
ABU ROAD.
MHOW.
KOTAH.
RATLAM.
PHALARA.
NEEMUCH.
REWARI.
BANDRA.

NOTICES

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed Wednesday, 28th May, 1913, for the purpose of balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to fill the vacancy caused by the absence on leave of Mr. D. Carmichael for 10 months from the 3rd May, 1913.

The Ballot-box for the reception of the voting papers will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 a.m. till 4 p.m. from Saturday, 24th May, to Wednesday, 28th May, 1913 (inclusive).

By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th May, 1913. 125

WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES (Hindoos preferred), having knowledge of Book-keeping and Commerce, especially seeds and wheat business. Apply Box No. 27 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED guardians to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India Teacher, L. M. S. and M. B. Subjects. Annual Scholarship offered by Dr. S. K. Mullick, M. S., M.D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates.) Rs. 30 and 25 (Non-Matriculates). Apply to THE DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 81.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE ADVERTISING HAND CARTS. Apply Box No. 18. Bombay, 7th April, 1913. 50

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO LET.—Part of comfortable FURNISHED FLAT, immediate possession. Excellent position separate entrance with porch and drive. Suit married couple or bachelor. Apply Box No. 15, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

All the latest developments in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

In simplicity, durability, quality of material and exactness of construction the new model "L. C. SMITH" TYPEWRITER invites comparison. Write for descriptive literature.

ROOM to Let with Excellent Board. Near Majestic Hotel. E. L. & Ceiling fan. English family. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 005 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Meals supplied by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excelent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties.—Apply Box No. 004 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

Englishman thoroughly practical manufacturer of Leather & Leather Goods seeks appointment. Capable manager Indian Experience Can deal with Government contract Highest references.—Box No. 006 c/o "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".

CARTON &CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.

Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10.

OUR STAR PROGRAMME

HEAR GEORGIE CORLASS SING

"THE GABY GLIDE"

THE MELODY THAT SENT LONDON CRAZY.

Mr. Harry Quiningborough from the London Coliseum.

AND ALL OUR FILMS.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHANJI STREET AT BAHARKOTE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for K. K. Santoke, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1080 of 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell THIS DAY THURSDAY, 15th inst. at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises in pursuance of the order dated 8th day of March, 1913, made in the said suit:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 70 2-9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 852, Street No. 3, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Javaji Alibhai Raju, on or towards the west by the said Dhanji Street, on or towards the north by the property of Borah Abdul Karim, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta & Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office, No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the Executor of the will of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction the following:—

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 16th DAY OF MAY, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.), IN TH COMPOUND NEXT TO THE ALBION PLACE AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

1. Surface Condensing Plant by Messrs. Worthington Pump Co., 1 Salt water evaporator (works 50 gallons per minute), 1 Water Softner (cleans 3,000 gallons of water per hour), 110 volts and 130 Amp. Metres Continued Current Dynamo and one 110 volts and 300 Amp. metres Continued Current Dynamo, 1 Blower which is coupled to a Electric Motor of 3 H.P. and 110 volts and Ventilators of 26 in. Diameter etc., etc.

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT THE PREMISES OF THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APPOLO BUNDER, FORT.

2 main switch boards of 3 panels. Arc Lamps of 20, 10 and 3 Amp power. Liliput Arc Lamps, one 4 seated Hydrolic Lift with its Cage, Guides, Pipes, Steel Ropes etc. This lift can be worked by a water tank on the roof and works 100 feet per minute to the height of 80 feet. The cage is fitted with ordinary safety apparatus and gear etc.

The above goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of White Grey and Coloured piece goods and the following furniture such as:

Cupboard, Arm and Armless Chairs, Easel, Hatstands, Wall Brackets, Tiler Teapoys, Octagon Marble table, Washing and Dressing tables, Iron Teakwood bedsteads, Phonographs and records, safes, etc.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of Virji Meghji, Deceased, such as gold and enamelled Ramnami, Tanmaniu, Kanthi, Gathan, Javahar, Lat, Kaps, Kadas, Patlies, Bangles, Chandanchuri, Noserings, Tholias, Ivory Bangles, and Silver pots, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light Rubber-tyred Victoria
1 Light Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Light Rubber-tyred Shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. A Blascheck and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Toolsiram Ramsaroop. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., (S.T.) at the godown of Mr. Lakhamsey Napro at Clive Road between Kalyan and Poona Street near Princess Docks.

100 tons of New Brown Bold Linseed (In lots of 25 Tons each.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th May, 1913. 251

RELIABLE SERVANTS.

BEARER, KHITMUTGAR, DRESSING BOY, AYAH, WETNURSE, GUIDE, etc. Supply at moderate terms. Apply to

ELLISSON & Co.,
45, Hornby Road,
82 Century Building.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

RAJA HARICHANDRA.

Since the art of Cinematograph was first introduced to the public the above has been

the first Indian film

MANUFACTURED FOR THE FIRST TIME by Messrs. PHALKE & Co.

THE ONLY FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF

CINEMA FILMS IN INDIA.

Raja Harischandra is a most thrilling story from Indian Mythology. Harischandra was a great King of India who flourished several centuries before the Christain era. He and his wife's names are house-hold words in every Indian home for their truthfulness and chastity respectively. Their son Rohidas was a marvellous type of noble manhood. What Job was in the Christain Bible, so Harischandra is in Indian Mythology. The patience of this king was tried so much that he was reduced to utter poverty and he had to pass his days in jungles in the company of cruel beasts. The same fate overcame his faithful wife and the dutiful son. But truth triumphed at last and they came out successfully through the ordeal. Several Indian scenes as depicted in this film are simply marvellous. It is really a pleasure to see this piece of Indian workmanship.

ALEXANDROFF the wonderful foo Juggler. Miss Irene Delmar and Mr. Clements are also splendid comics.

Prices Double,

Programme subject to alteration without notice.

Time:—7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30; 11 to 12-30.

Season and complementary passes are not allowed.

BALL BEARINGS

Mean Increased Efficiency, Accuracy, Durability

THE

L. C. SMITH & BROS.

TYPEWRITER

VISIBLE WRITING

UNLIMITE SPEED

is equipedp with Ball Bearings throughout.

Write to-day for descriptive pamphlets.

Sole Agents—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, LTD.,
BOMBAY. 179

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Musjid Lane (off Bhendi Bazar Road.)

Under instructions from the Owner Mr. Ebrahim bin Abdul Salam, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure with the chawl and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Musjid Lane (off Bhendi Bazar Road) in Bombay containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors Old No. 118, New No. 7429, Old Survey No. 1051 and New Survey No. 957 and Municipal C Ward No. 6359 and Street Nos. 95-97 and bounded on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage on or towards the East by the house of Abbas Esub Mistry, on or towards the South by the Musjid Lane aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Saheb Kur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the owner at their office No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the rights of mine Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Goa and Manganese Ore.

Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Ismail Hajee Mahomed, the receiver appointed in suit No. 402 of 1912 (Hajee Esmail Hajee Mahomed and another versus Hassaen Essack and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of February, 1913, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY the 4th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.—All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in the rights and concessions for exploring Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, granted under manifestoes of concessions by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, in Goa, to Haji Noor Mahomed Ebrahim Gorey and Taib Usman (on behalf of the partnership firm of E. E. Gorey & Co.,) in the following lands at the following places, viz:—

Firstly.—Mine of Oxide of Iron and Manganese, situate at Sall Sallantil Gorbatta Torvallavorile Bandavoril, in the village of Navelin, in the district of Sanquelim.

Secondly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore in Ury Maicondso Dongar de Advolpalle, in the district of Sanquelim, the starting point of which or centre of demarcation is in the said place and is indicated by a Caju tree of large size, which is approximately at a distance of two meters from the road leading from Advolpalle to Nanora.

Thirdly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Bandna, situate at Palta, in the village of Netorlim, in the District of Sanguem, the starting point or centre of demarcation of this field being at the said place of Bandna at Palta.

Fourthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore, at Gogalavoril Upor, situated at Nitorlim, in the district of Sanguem, the starting point or centre or demarcation of which is at the said site of Gogalavoril Upor.

Fifthly.—A field containing Oxide of Iron and Manganese Ore or plots called Supancho Pud Dabel Zogolbatulem and Pimpolachi Molly, situate at Arvalem and Cudnem in the district of Sanquelim the starting point or centre of demarcation of which lies in the said plot called Dabel situated at Arvalem and is indicated by a "Gotting" tree which is approximately at a distance of 5 meters from the brook.

Lot No. 2.—Manganese Ore 389 tons or thereabouts, in weight lying at Margaoa Station, of the quality as per sample lying with the undersigned at their Rooms, in Apollo Street which can be seen at any time during business hours.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeseer Hormasji Dinshaw and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on THURSDAY, the 29th, instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

The property of a gentleman consisting of glass and crockeryware, arm chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cabinet, glass door cupboard, marble top table, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth press, washhand sets, two violins with case, table and wall lamps, bedsteads, one lot of books, one large chubb's safe with stand, etc.

On account of the concerned.

2 Dozen metal watches.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 Handsome strong English-built state landau, with double C. Spring, in very good condition.

5 Sodawater lorries 1½ to 2 tons capacity in perfect running order.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th May, 1913. 254

D'LAL & COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 58, Raja Nersingirgi's mansion beside Watson Annexe, third floor, the very valuable artistic new designed teak and blackwood household and office furniture, such as rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables, teapoys, office tables, mirrored chests of drawers, washhand and dressing tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, wooden bedsteads, roll top tables, sweet toned organ, electric fans, gent's bicycle, etc., etc., the property of Leslie Rogers, Esqr.

The above furniture is on view and the catalogues have been published.

AUCTION SALE

D'LAL & Co.—(*Continued.*)

AUCTION SALE OF 20 FULLY PAID-UP SHARES of the Kadi Ginning, Pressing and Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the face value of Rs. 250 each.

High Court.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 661 of 1912.
Abdullabhoy Husseinbhoy .....Plaintiff
vs.
Maneklal Narandas and Chaturbhuj Virchand .....Defendants.

Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Brokers' Hall, Share Bazar, by order of Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, Attorneys for the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in favour of the plaintiff on the 12th November, 1912.

The 20 fully paid-up shares Nos. 101, 106/15, 120/128 of the Kadi Ginning, Pressing and Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the face value of Rs. 250 each in the name of Shukla Narandas Hurgowandas.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of the shares, apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Purshottamrai, Attorneys for the plaintiff herein at their Office, No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, May 15th 1913. 6187.

TIMELY HAIR TONIC.

Now is the time to use Kaminia Oil, the best hair tonic. Its use will insure you a clean scalp, and healthy growing hair. The spring time is the hair growing time, as it is the growing time for all things. Hair that gets a good start in the spring when the blood is coursing in every part of the system, stands a fair chance to pass through the scalp-sweating summer season without dandruff.

Kaminia Oil insures summer hair health by making the hair healthy in the spring time. A most efficacious oil for hair dressing and daintily perfumed.

Re. 1-0-0 per bottle V.P. extra.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155 C. Juma Musjid,
BOMBAY.
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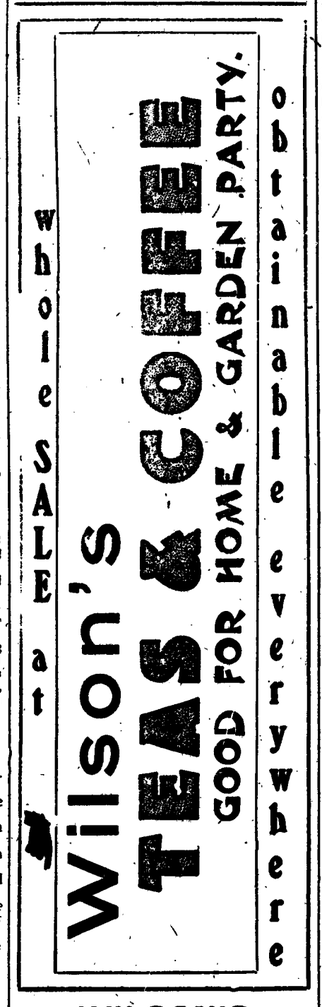

WILSON'S
TEA AND COFFEE DEPOT.
90-92. Gunbow Street. Fort. Bombay.

A SUFFRAGETTE ESCAPADE.

MONUMENT CAPTURED BY TWO WOMEN.

Two ardent suffragettes reached the summit of their ambition on the morning of April 18 by climbing to the top of the Monument and, after hoisting flags, including one enormous banner inscribed "Death or Victory," barricading themselves in the iron cage which girdles the top of the memorial to the Great Fire of London, says the "Daily News." As a result of this feat, the fish porters from Billingsgate, hard by, had a glorious morning.

The tourist season is in full swing, and the custodian at the turnstiles had no reason to suspect two ladies who, dressed very much like cousins from the country, paid for admission at ten o'clock, and began the long climb to the top of the tower. Nor did he suspect the two fat "umbrellas"—really iron bars wrapped in black cloth—which the ladies carried. Fat umbrellas of the market-day type are common in Fish-street-hill during the holiday season.

IN POSSESSION.

At the top of the 345 steps there is and her attendant, the gentleman with the telescope, who spends his time in showing the sights of the City to visitors from afar. His attention diverted to the stair case for a moment, the suffragettes promptly slammed the doors at the top of the stairs and secured them with the iron bars. Then they hoisted their "W.S.P.U." flag on the staff which usually bears the City's flag of white with the sword of red, hitched their "Death or Victory" banner to the ironwork of the cage, set a few more streamers floating in the breeze, cast suffragette literature into the air—the wild winds of the morning whirled the papers far away over the house tops—and settled down as women in possession.

By the time the astonished custodian of the top of the Monument had reached the foot of the stairs the fish-porters in the street below had seen the flags, and gathered in anticipation of a joyful morning. Reinforcements of carmen, van boys, clerks, and office boys were arriving every moment, and in a few minutes a delighted crowd surrounded the Monument, overpowering the few policemen in the neighbourhood and indulging in unlimited chaff.

THE ARENA.

Up above 200 feet in the air, the triumphant women shrieked and gesticulated. Their words could not be heard, but it was obvious that they were addressing the crowd. And the crowd answered back—particularly when police reinforcements rushed their way through the square.

Police inspectors held an anxious consultation as to the best method of reaching the women. A fish-porter's hoarse suggestion that they should "send for a hairyoplane, guv'nr," was dismissed in favour of an attempt to capture the citadel by assault.

Stalwart City constables, each armed with a big hammer, solemnly entered the tower. A few minutes later they were seen in the cage, and the women were in custody. The wooden door and the iron bars had been beaten down.

A cheer greeted the removal of the banners and streamers, and another cheer marked the appearance of the City's flag in its accustomed place Then the crowd pressed forward in the hope of seeing the invaders in the hands of their captors.

AN UGLY RUSH.

There was a long wait, but at last the group appeared at the door. Then the crowd, animated about equally by the elements of hostility, curiosity, and fun, swept down, and the police had to fight to keep them back.

The suffragettes were hurried back to the security of the interior of the Monument—where they sat on the stairs—and more police were telephoned for. Gradually about 100, under the charge of six inspectors, were collected around the Monument.

Shortly after twelve the police were strong enough to force the crowd back for a distance of about 15ft. at the east side. A cordon of police extended round the north side into Fish-street-hill, keeping a narrower passage.

Suddenly two pale-faced women appeared at the door and dashed round the corner. Yells from the windows overlooking the square told the crowd that they had "gone away," and the fish-porters came forward with such a rush that they swept the big constables like corks right up to the railings.

The policemen on the north side fought their hardest to keep the crowd back while the scared women and their escort rushed into the back entrance of Monument Station of the District Railway, which is in Fish-street-hill. There the City constables were able to block the way to all comers.

A timely diversion was afforded by the breaking of a window under the weight of sightseers opposite the station, and during the lull the suffragettes took tickets to Ealing and left by train.

They owe the fact that they escaped unharmed to the work of the police, who took all the bruises, and got none of the "glory." "Throw them into the Thames!" was the least vicious of the cries raised by the excited mob.

Injections are often dangerous. Avoid them. Methloids (tiny, tasteless capsules) cure in a short time; give visible results in a few hours. They always please.

PORTUGUESE TYRANNY.

PISTOLS OF LISBON SPIES.

Adeline Duchess of Bedford, whose article in "The Daily Mail" on the ill-treatment of political prisoners in Portugal provoked insults by way iof reply from Dr. Affonso Costa, replied to the Portuguese Premier's attack on her in mail week when she presided at a meeting at the Aeolian Hall, London, to protest against the conditions she has exposed.

The duchess, who mentioned that she had spent twenty years in visiting prisons at home and abroad, spoke of her visit to the prison at Lisbon and dwelt on the terrible powers of the Carbonario. That Republican secret society numbered some 32,000 men, pledged, by poison, dagger, or pistol, to remove any person who at headquarters was considered an obstruction. "They patrol the country," she proceeded, "burst into private houses, rob banks, and combine the work of the spy and the traitor with that of the ordinary burglar.

"The Portuguese Minister, in an interview, asked: 'What is a Carbonario?' and answered it himself by saying: 'There is no such thing.' Ask the native of India whether there is such a thing as a tiger. He will tell you it is a thing which hides, springs, crushes, mauls, tears, and finally devours. Try to persuade him that there is no such thing. Would he believe it? Never and no more will the Portuguese if you say there is no such thing as a Carbonario. (Applause.)

"You may ask what is a Carbonario. He may be a gentleman who sits next to you at dinner or the waiter who hands you a dish, or both. He may be the Prime Minister or the man who blacks his boots, or both. He is anything and everything, in all classes of life and in all ranks of society, who stabs you in the back either by word or by act, and who throttles the young Republic like a boa-constrictor till nothing is left of it but a jelly."

The Rev. R. J. Campbell moved a resolution of "strong and indignant protest on behalf of the British nation against the unjust and arbitrary detention of political prisoners" in Portugal, which was passed with three dissentients.

COMPLAINTS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Following Adeline Duchess of Bedford's recent article on political tyranny in Portugal and the abusive reply to it by Dr. Affonso Costa, the Premier, the "Seculo," an important Republican organ, prints in English a two page article entitled "To the British Nation: The True Situation in Portugal and the Way Political Prisoners are Treated by the Republic," says the Lisbon correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The article describes a visit paid to Lisbon prisons by the editor of the "Seculo" for the purpose of making direct inquiries, of taking photographs in the prisons, and of interviewing various political prisoners. The writer says:

"Having obtained permission from the authorities, I proceeded to the prison, the gloomy legend about which must disappear as it is now like any other prison. I found the governor in his office, opening the prisoners' correspondence, among which was a small packet with a rosary, which he told me would be given to a political prisoner, thus proving that religious convictions are not interfered with.

"The educated prisoners complain of the excessive vigilance of the warders and the discomfort and cold in the cells; others of the isolation; while others refuse to make statements. One working as a bookbinder tells me he prefers the prison to that of Limoeiro as more hygienic and disciplined. A priest compared his life there, with small difference, to that led in a seminary and praised the director and the staff. Dom Joao d'Almeida, an Austrian political prisoner, refused to make any statement."

The journalist next visited the Limoeiro Prison, where men of all classes are awaiting trial or removal to the prisons. "Although the Limoeiro Prison undoubtedly produces a bad impression owing to the building being very old and inadequate for the present purpose, it would to many be a real Paradise compared to their own hovels, without air or light."

"CLOAK OF HUMANITY."

Referring to the Carbonario terrorism, the "Seculo" states that this secret society has not the power attributed to it of influencing the political administration and that Cabinets are formed and fall through the current of public opinion, being unaffected by any occult power.

The article concludes by saying that "all this should not form matter for complaint against the Republic when it is certain that the Monarchy kept in forts hundreds of prisoners without foreigners being anxious about their fate."

The Republican newspaper the "Capital" publishes an interview with the Foreign Minister, Senhor Macieira with reference to the accusations in the foreign Press. The Minister says that the Press campaign "cloaks its real intentions under a cloak of humanity." He is "unable to explain the motive of the campaign, but if persons directing it think thus to obtain from the Portuguese Government a pardon for political prisoners they are mistaken, and the campaign will only be prejudicial to those concerned. Portuguese law forbids corporal chastisement and the penalty of death, which exist in other countries, such as Britain, without provoking humanitarian protests from those who now attack Portugal."

Do you even wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity remains in excess in the clouded area. Temperature during the day is in defect at most places. Night temperature is much below the average at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Agra has had 0·78" and Jhansi 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture is much above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature has fallen considerably and is now in large defect at Agra during the day and at Jhansi at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in lower Sind, east Rajputana and clear in other districts. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is in defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures have fallen and the latter is now in large defect at Amroti.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Aurangabad and Poona. Night temperature is generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Dust or thunderstorms have given nearly general rain in the United Provinces, the noteworthy fall being 0·78" at Agra. A few duststorms are recorded in Rajputana, Gujarat and north Central Provinces. Sea has become moderate at Colombo. The depression in Sind has grown deeper and moderate or heavy cloud has spread over the greater portion of the country to the north of latitude 24° N. Conditions are favourable for further thunderstorms in Gujarat.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and west Central India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st. November to date	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89°8	77°6	68	..	4·18	+0·12
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	104·3	85·1	34	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100·3	81°6	42	..	1·11	−0·63
Rawalpindi	79·0	67°6	37	..	5·26	−5·44
Lahore	99·4	72°2	44	..	3·41	−0·68
Sirsa	100·8	72°2	54	..	2·09	−0·13
Ambala	97·5	73°0	60	..	6·31	+0·14
Delhi	98·0	73°5	71	0·03	2·45	−1·00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95°0	72°0	67	0·78	3·35	+1·34
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	99·2	70·5	69	0·14	2·25	+0·15
Cawnpore	99·2	72·4	64	0·02	4·99	+2·74
Allahabad	103·6	75·7	73	0·03	4·62	+2·27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111·2	84·8	34	..	0·41	−0·91
Karachi	88·1	80·0	67	..	2·27	−0·31
Ajmer	103·6	67·5	55	0·27	1·15	−0·49
Jaipur	100·7	75·1	51	..	0·47	−1·28
Kotah	107·8	82·2	35	..	0·56	−0·85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Anuj	96°0	79°0	72	..	0·00	−0·58
Dwarka	88·3	80·2	77	..	0·41	−0·29
Veraval	87·6	81·4	79	..	0·63	−0·47
Rajkot	102·6	77·3	67	..	0·48	−0·67
Bhavnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para.	103·5	76·8	68	..	0·44	−0·31
Surat	99·4	80·6	72	..	3·58	+3·14
Ahmedabad	106·0	80·2	69	..	0·24	−0·11
Deesa	101·6	77·8	59	..	0·44	−0·12
Neemuch	100·9	76·0	77	..	0·76	+0·19
Indore	98·1	74·1	65	..	3·76	+2·70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	101·8	76·3	39	0·03	7·45	+4·44
Saugor	101·0	75·3	37	..	?	?
Hoshangabad	95·1	78·8	48	..	3·91	+1·95
Khandwa	93·2	80·4	54	..	4·3	+2·95
Akola	104·2	82·1	43	..	1·65	−1·59
Amraoti	104·3	71·6	61	..	0·34	−2·09
Nagpur	100·6	74·8	34	..	1·22	−2·02
Chanda	104·0	81·8	27	..	6·24	+2·63
Raipur	105·7	82·0	53	..	3·52	+0·41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91·3	81·9	72	..	3·62	+2·97
Ratnagiri	91·3	81·2	67	..	10·20	+9·55
Mormugao	91·5	82·2	67	..	3·25	+1·65
Karwar	91·2	81·5	66	..	3·24	+0·70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100·4	74·6	53	..	5·07	+3·66
Ahmednagar	100·2	69·8	50	..	1·19	−0·61
Poona	95·8	71·8	68	..	3·42	+1·53
Sholapur	103·3	72·6	55	..	1·01	−1·44
Bijapur	102·2	72·3	57	..	2·30	+0·01
Belgaum	92·3	69·5	61	..	2·51	−2·04
Aurangabad	106·9	71·7	59	..	1·15	−0·65
Nizamabad (Indur)	106·9	84·2	33	..	3·34	+0·40
Hyderabad	104·3	80·7	50	..	1·90	−1·66
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·8	81·8	63	..	6·10	+0·19
Calicut	90·3	80·2	75	..	7·88	−5·57
Cochin	91·7	79·7	72	..	8·95	+0·29
Colombo	87·0	80·2	83	0·03	55·53	+12·69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96·3	80·2	51	..	2·27	−5·57
Bellary	105·0	76·3	52	..	4·59	+1·49
Cuddapah	107·5	84·5	76	..	10·35	+4·58
Madras	105·8	84·5	58	..	1·99	−4·35
Bangalore	96·8	70·8	67	..	3·73	−3·43
Coimbatore	97·4	74·3	92	..	14·64	+6·11
Trichinopoly	98·1	81·3	46	..	6·57	−5·75
Negapatam	105·7	83·2	79	..	27·17	−3·74

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 14th May 1913 was 29·985 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8.45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C. I. E., V. D., COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 15th MAY, 1913.

310. *Parade.*—The Machine Gun Class of "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 A. M. to-day, on Thursday the 15.h instant.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 13th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·801
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 78·1
Dew Point	.. .. ..	„ 75·0
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ 0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	3·0
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 91·3
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 81·6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight w, ws w.		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 119

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.				Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	May.	h.	m.		ft. in.
Thurs.	15	m	6	48	24 10
			7	16 a	26 6
Fri.	16	m	8	11	25 10
			8	15 a	26 8
Satur.	17	m	9	12	27 1
			9	6 a	26 11
Sun.	18	m	10	6	28 2
			9	52 a	27 1
Mon.	19	m	10	55	28 11
			10	36 a	27 1
Tues.	20	m	11	40	29 4
			11	19 a	26 11

1913	Low water.				Depth on sill.
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			
	May	h.	m.		f. in.
Thurs.	15	m	0	58	18 11
			6	45 a	19 2
Fri.	16	m	1	52	17 9
			2	2 a	19 1
Satur.	17	m	2	88	16 6
			3	1 a	18 11
Sun.	18	m	3	22	15 6
			3	54 a	18 10
Mon.	19	m	4	4	14 9
			4	44 a	18 9
Tues.	20	m	4	44	14 5
			5	32	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14. (Wed.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5 m.
15. (Thurs.)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5 m.
16. (Fri)	6h. 4m.	7h. 5 m.
17. (Sat.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
18. (Sun.)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6 m.
19. (Mon.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.
20. (Tues.)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, April 28th, 11 h. 39·2 m. A. M.; New Moon, May 6th, 1 h, 54·3 m. P. M.; First quarter, 13th, 5 h. 15·0 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 20th 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m. A. M.

SURPRISE RICHES OF S. AFRICA.

RAINLESS WHEAT & NO LOCUSTS.

Dr. Macdonald, of the Union Department of Agriculture, who will give an address on Agriculture and Land Settlement in South Africa in mail week, at the Royal Colonial Institute, is best known as the enthusiastic exponent and pioneer of the Dry Farming movement, which has revolutionised agriculture in that country.

In an interview with Reuter's representative Dr. Macdonald says:—

"Before the Government started experimental dry land stations it was widely believed that farming was only possible beside the water-furrow. This meant a few irrigated patches of land and the rest of the country a desert. But we have changed all that. In each of the four provinces and in Rhodesia thousands of acres of dry land, once considered valueless, are now being ploughed up and planted and are yielding excellent crops.

"America has grown wheat on an 8in. rainfall, Australia has grown wheat on a 5in. rainfall, but we, in South Africa, have grown a rainless wheat. This is to say that during the past season at Lichtenburg, which is in the dry zone of the Transvaal, we have grown a wheat without a single drop of rain falling upon it from seed time until harvest. This is the Durum wheat, Apulia, which we originally introduced from the dry belt of Italy. Our success has been due to the use of what we term 'Moisture-Saving Fallows.' The great problem of South African agriculture is not the problem of fertility. It is the problem of the conservation of moisture. We have now solved that problem, and made possible the immediate settlement of our dry or arid lands.

"Again, by systematic dipping and fencing, cattle disease is now well under control.

"But, perhaps, the most dramatic success in the campaign against insect pests is to be seen in the conquest of the locust by means of arsenical sprays. The flight of every swarm of locusts is registered and telegraphed to the headquarters of the Union Department of Agriculture at Pretoria, and when the young locusts emerge, the veld is ringed by poisoned grass, over which they cannot pass. A short time ago the Government of Peru sent an expert to the Transvaal to study our methods of locust destruction, but the only locust which the entomologist could show him was to be found in the museum.

"Few people in England seem to be aware of the fact that the richest farmers in the British Empire are the rich farmers of Cape Colony. Or take the Province of Natal. It has developed large and profitable industries in sugar-cane, wattles, and tea. But these are small in comparison to its future as a dairying country, where milch cows can remain outside all the year round, being grazed on the rich natural pastures of a well-watered region, supplemented by fields of maize, sugar-cane, and lucerne."

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

Consols 2½ per cent.	75'5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25'19½
Rentes 3 per cent.	85
Berlin Cheques on London	20'45¾
Bar Silver Spot	26'3/16
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	90
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅜
Bar Silver 2 months hence	28 7/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Indian & China buying. Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64 ⅛
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 7/8
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	2⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The P. & O. Co's steamer Medina has shipped to-day £25,300 of gold for India.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 14.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper market maintained a firm tone to-day. The market opened at Rs. 96/4 but it gradually improved to Rs. 96/5. The closing rate stood at Rs. 96-4-6. The business done was on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103/4.

SHARES.

There was no doing in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day on account of the sad and premature death of Mr Chandulal Narbheram Jagirdar, B.A.

He was an Auditor of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, and was a prominent figure on the Stock Exchange.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The market for coal shares ruled very firm, with fairly large business passing and prices well maintained.

There was no change in the jute market and no business at all reported.

The better tone in the gunny market, which appeared to exist at the close of yesterday in the shape of more enquiry, was not very evident to-day, and buyers are not interesting themselves to any great extent either in hessians or heavy goods.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— „
Total Day's Imports	9,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Firm fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet but firm.	
Mid. Americans	6·76 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·00 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·67, Oct. 11·08
New York Official noon call 11-45 a.m.	July 11·69, Oct. 11·08
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·07, Oct. 11·21

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6'44	6'49
J. J.	6'41	6'46
J. A.	6'38	6'42
A. S.	6'28	6'32
S. O.	6'14	6'18
O. N.	6 06	6'11
N. D.	6 03	6 08
D. J.	6 02	6 07
J. F.	5'02	6'06
March April.		6'08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	31,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing Price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6'49	6'45
J. J.	6'46	6'42
J. A.	6'42	6'38
A. S.	6'32	6'28
S. O.	6'18	6'14
O. N.	6'11	6'07
N. D.	6'08	6'04
D. J.	6'07	6'03
J. F.	6'06	6 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards. 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7/9
„ 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3/1
„ Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/2¼
„ Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	12/6½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-8½
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅛
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6-3/16
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	May June
Water Twist American 30's	10¼
„ „ „ 40's	11¼
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	15
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	17
„ „ „ 60's	18
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Holiday feeling on markets and scarcely anything doing.	
"Cloths"	Steady. Prices firm.
Weft American 54's	11¾
„ Egyptian 80's	18⅝
Tone "Yarns"	steady.
Weft Egyptian "32's	12½
Twist 32's "W.T.C."	10¼
„ 32's "B"	10⅛
„ 36's "W.T.C."	10½
„ 36's "B"	10⅞
„ 42's	12⅜
„ American "60's	16½
„ Egyptian "60's	17½
„ „ „ 80's	22

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to Continent	10.000
Futures at New York, July, 11'53. Previous closing price 11'64.	
Futures at New York, October. 11'00. Previous closing price 11'06.	

Advanced early on southern buying of futures in the local market and declined later owing to reported slack spot demand.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'10. Previous price 12'10.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 5/16 Previous price 12 3/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans, mutilated.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11⅝

Demand Bills 4·86½.

Silver Commercial Bars 61.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 14.

The local market was steady and sellers for high class Oomras and Broach were asking for full prices as these high grades are getting more scarce every day. Receipts into Bombay are still more liberal and all the cotton in transit are now coming in more freely but upcountry markets are getting more narrow and might show by the beginning of next month a big falling off. Shippers for Japan have already shipped 774,737 bales and are likely to take by the end of the season 350,000 bales more. One of our Liverpool friends wires as under:—

"There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance. Rains much needed in Atlantics."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	1 inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	245	239	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	256	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	248	241	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	247	240	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	258	248	241	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	....	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	267	279	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	284	276	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	277	269	..	Do.
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum Fair staple	270	282	..	Do.
Do. do.	....	..	..	..
Do. do.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra-Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	....	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	272	264	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	....	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	292	287	282	Do.
Do.	....	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	....	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	....	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	260	250	243	Do.
Saw Ginned. Dharwar.	....	..	292	25-5-13
Westerns, Chutka	....	..	283	Do.
M. G. Westerns	....	..	289	Do.
M. G. Miraj	....	..	..	..
M. G. Compta	....	..	292	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	....	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	....	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapur	....	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Metals.—Standard Copper M. B. £ 69⅞ Copper Braziers £83: Yellow Metal 7½. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4⅞ F. O. B. Liverpool 11-7-8.

Freight.—Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13:—Value.

Arrivals:—Dido, Kt. Errant.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13/4½ Sellers. May August; Du i, very little biz. Hungarian Crystals sugar C. & F. India 12/5½ sellers. May. Slow of sale. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9/5 sellers; May; 9/9¼ sellers; October December; Quiet but steady. Quiet only limited biz. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13/9½ Sellers; May September: Quiet, prices unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Nominal. Quiet nothing doing. Javas very quiet, Prices arther easier.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-1¼ June; value: 10-9 July December; value. Raw Java. C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3 June: value; 10-10½ July: ecember; value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-1¼ June; value. 11-9 July December value. Fine White Java. C. & F Bombay and Karachi 12-3 June; value: 12-10½ July December; value; very quiet; prices rather easier.

Indian wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38½; May June; London: Buyers canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 35¾; May June; London: sellers canal. Firm. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 3,220,000

Rubber.—Para Rubber 7-9½: May June; value: Quieter; American Australian wheat unchanged

Seeds.—Rapeseed: Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 50: April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs. ex-ship 52; April May; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed. Brown. 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; May June; Hamburg; sellers canal. Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45¾ May June; Dunkirk; Buyers canal. Tone of Linseed; firm. Linseed Calcutta 44-4½ April June London Buyers. Argentine (La Plata) 42½ May June Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-13-6 May June Hull sellers steady.

Neill Brothers Report our circular is rather bullish Spinners stoc is diminishing. There is no change in crop prospects.

THE *man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look.*

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,705
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	66
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-4
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	810
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	75
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	245
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	725XD
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	530XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	257XD
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2.17C
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	695
Choi ai Silk	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,452½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	112½XD
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	297½
David	May-Nov.	20	495
Edward Sassoon	..	8	185
Emperor Edward	..	25	485XD
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	145
Fazulbhoy	May	20	513¾
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,615XD
Finlay Mills	..	15	365
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	90
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	147½
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,330
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	750
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1.330XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,450
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2.130
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,170
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7½	148¾ XD
Presidency	Aph-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,287½
Sun	Oct.	..	1127½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	290
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,685XD
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.425
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	435
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	695
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	137
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs.60		4 o/o	78
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	134
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 2½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

	Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee Nov.	45	500
Bell's Cawnpore Aug.	6¼	120
The Bellary Press Dec.	15	200
Broach City Oct.	14	130
Fort Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty. July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	15	125
Hingolee Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton Oct.	8½	127½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	7½	132½
Khangaum Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	7½	100
Mahuva Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg Aug	12½	235
New East Indian Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. Nov.	50	865
New Berar Oct.	35	520
New Prince of Wales Oct.	45	750
Sind Nov.	30	250
Surat City Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. Sept.	40	695
Vardwan G. P. ..	12	125

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Established 1906.

Chairman:

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

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Claims paid over	... ...	1,50,000

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—On the 5th May, at Batticaloa, the wife of J. W. Cotton, of a son.

GRAHAM—On the 12th May, at North Berwick, N. B., the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, of a son.

BRYMER.—April 29th, at Dunnottar, Maskeliya, the wife of W. H. Brymer, of a son.

THOMS—At Bally, 29th April, the wife of R. C. Thoms, of a daughter.

VAIDYA—On 13th May, at 55, C. P. Tank, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Balaram A. Vaidya (National Bank) of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKS—CALVERT—On the 23rd April, at Providence Congregational Church, Ovenden, Yorkshire, by Rev. John Lawson, assisted by Rev. William Wood. Bernard youngest son of the late Dewey James Brooks and Mrs. Brooks, of Clapham Park, London, to Gertrude, second daughter of Alderman and Mrs. Leonard Calvert, Illingworth House, Halifax.

DEATHS.

BOYLE—On the 15th April, at Monte Carlo, Richard Joseph, of 6, Draycott Place, and Moabund, Assam, suddenly, of heart falure.

LUMSDAINE—On the 13th May, at 5 Adelphi Chambers, Byculla, Elizabeth Margaret, sister of Miss Barton, in her 66th year. Deeply regretted.

FISHER—28th April, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Frederick James Fisher, late Sergeant-Major, Royal Engineers, aged 43 years.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
May 15th 1913.

DANGERS AHEAD.

The Armenian deputation to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople is a pathetic reminder of the tangle of dangers that encompass Turkey. The Armenians cannot be blamed for raising the question of the reforms they have so long vainly urged. Liberation has come to others through a war of conquest, which has left the Christian races in Macedonia, comparatively speaking unharmed and in the enjoyment of a status beyond their wildest dreams. The case of Armenia has been peculiarly unhappy. Every agitation for reform followed or was preceded by a ruthless regime of massacre, the confiscation of the property of Armenians by the Kurds, not to speak of nameless outrages on the most hardworking and thriftiest of the subjects of the Sultan. If we recall the ancient story, it is not because we have any intention to embitter the controversies of the present day, but in the interests both of Turkish integrity and Armenian welfare. Let us premise by saying that Turkey had promised various reforms in Armenia which have not been carried out. The very sympathetic speech delivered by the Grand Vizier contains a plenary admission of the failure of the Turkish administration to deal justly with this loyal and long suffering people, to whose bravery and fidelity in the recent war Mahomed Shefket Pasha pays so glowing a tribute. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the Armenian demand is of a somewhat unpractical nature, including as it does the introduction of reforms under the supervision of Europe, the grant of a constitution analogous to that obtaining in Lebanon, and the appointment of a Governor-General to superintend the new administrative machinery. The conditions which justified the demand for so drastic a change no longer obtain; and in fact the situation of the Ottoman Empire at large has so largely been modified that Armenia cannot reasonably claim to be dealt with on a separate basis from the rest of the provinces of Asia Minor. That there is need for reforms in the ordinary administration, for protection from outrage and for a sympathetic handling of the land laws cannot be gainsaid. The problem in Armenia is the same as that which confronts the Sultan's advisers in what remains of the Turkish dominions. It is the old question of so reconciling antagonistic elements as to evolve a stable policy, to assist the transition from Moslem theocracy to a constitutional form of Government, and to consolidate the Sultan's dominions.

But an essential condition of this change is that the separatist principal should not be encouraged, whether in Armenia, Syria, Arabia or elsewhere. The raising of the Armenian question in the old style is strongly to be deprecated; for that way lies disruption, instead of cohesion. If the Armenian question is to be raised, the Syrian question will be raised too, and every non-Turkish element will become vocal and, as the writer in the "Quarterly Review" quoted by us yesterday points out, the break-up of Turkey will inevitably follow. The "Quarterly Review" writer goes on to point out that the immediate effect would be to bring disaster on the Armenians themselves, for massacres like those of Adana would decimate them. Russia will inevitably be dragged into a struggle which she cannot be expected to look on with equanimity, seeing that Armenia is marked out as her share of the spoils, if and when the collapse of Turkey in Asia occurs. Russian intervention would be the signal for every other Power to effect each its separate ambition. That the process of individual brigandage will not be unattended with danger to international peace goes without saying, and the last state of Turkey in Asia will be worse than the first. In one of the most luminous passages of the article in the "Quarterly Review" the writer dwells on the formidable danger to Turkey inherent in the fact that not one of the peoples of Asiatic Turkey can pass from their present unhappy condition to some sounder and more independent phase of national vitality without endangering the Turkish Empire. The separatist impulses are too strong, for they have not yet learned to feel any interest in each other's welfare. Then the writer proceeds:

"It is this kind of passive resistance, rather than subversion from without, which seems to us the most formidable danger now threatening the decrepit organism. Most of the ethnic elements of the Ottoman Empire in Asia have assumed specified shapes of marked distinctness and permanence which render it impossible for them to blend and difficult to unite, even for the good of the large community. For mutually antagonistic, they have struggled and won their way into individuality or semi-independence by distinguishing themselves from the dominant race and emphasising their own cultural or military superiority. All of the units—the Arabs of Syria, the people of Lebanon, the men of the Yemen, the Kurds and the Armenians—form types which persist with tenacity and repel instead of attracting the others. Each is self-centred, absorbed in the pursuit of its own interests, jealous of its neighbours, apprehensive of encroachments on its privileges. The abortive attempts to introduce among them parliamentary government modified by theocratic theories has not contributed to do away with the mutual animosities of these peoples."

How the memories of the past are to be reconciled with the new impulses that can alone recreate and consolidate Turkish dominion in Asia Minor is the problem of problems. It is easy enough to render that problem insoluble. The vehement assertion of the separatist tendency can do that. The Powers, by seeking to promote their mutually antagonistic interests, can also do that. It follows that what can alone save Turkey are the elimination of both these hostile influences and the generous support of Turkey in this the last chance she will ever have of vindicating her claim to be regarded as a modern State. Else, the future of Turkey in Asia can only fill all her well-wishers with foreboding.

VIVE L'ENTENTE!

One of the most curious phenomena in contemporary politics is the persistence of the belief in good, in spite of the ever-present fear of evil. Here is Europe oppressed by the nightmare of militarism and crushed down by the weight of the cost of her bloated armaments. Such is the general rage for peace, that every Power is seen increasing its armed strength. In the midst of the hurly-burly, Mr. Bryan, the silver-tongued orator of America, sends across the sea a gentle gracious message of universal peace and goodwill. There are numerous labourers in the vineyard of l'Entente. It has not been given to every man, as it was given to King Edward VII., to write in indelible ink in the fleshy tablets of people's hearts the bond of a living, lasting union. Mr. Bryan has come into the field early enough in the new career which has begun with so great promise, and may his work progress. He has given practical proof of his sincerity and earnestness by his mission of remonstrance to Sacramento and by the intrepid way in which he has striven to smooth Californian and conciliate Japanese susceptibilities. Simultaneously he has addressed to the world a trumpet call to universal arbitration, emphasising America's resolve to take her part in the matter by notifying that the great Western Republic is ready to renew its special arbitration treaties with Britain, Japan and other countries, if these countries desire. There is no reason why the movement for arbitration should not go forward. In spite of much rattling of the sabre, Europe has revived the Concert and asserted its supreme authority. It requires no great familiarity with the penetralia of European politics to realise the full extent of the abnegation of individual powers, and their self-conquest of their lower nature in the face of the great peril that threatened them all. If Europe can do this at a time of stress and strain, surely she is capable of working out a programme of arbitration in times of peace, to which appeal can be made when passing differences occur. If Europe can laboriously examine into and adjust all outstanding differences in the midst of a crisis lasting for several weeks, surely she can do so even more successfully when things are in a normal state. Neither the Alliance nor the Entente Powers are wanting in loyalty to the comity of nations. Each group is fully capable of resisting aggression no matter whence it comes. Both therefore can enter into the friendliest talk over any differences, real or fancied, which exist and which seem to separate them. Nor is the power of European financiers any less strong on the side of peace. Sir George Paish made the true observation sometime ago, that the growing importance of finance in the economy of nations would ere long make the financial writer even more powerful than he is now. Ambassadors and jingo politicians might vapour as they liked; but "the world of finance is often the surest key to what is going on in other directions." The "Statist" points out that a Power even greater than the Powers has been working for peace; and that is the Power of finance. Both Turkey and the Balkan group failed to obtain anything like a war loan from the kings of finance. A recent writer puts this clearly:—

The power of the big financial houses to lend money is limited by their capacity to raise it from the investing public by means of public issues of loans; and when the public takes fright, and instead of investing in the loans so kindly prepared for it, commences to hoard, the warlike proclivities of governments receive a severe check. This view of things is not without hope for friends of peace; for if investors feel impelled to work against war in the same manner as the great mass of workers, the two combined may one day be a match for the armour-plate manufacturers and their dupes.

The outlook for peace is indeed fair, but peace will not be secured by the pursuit of the usual method of uttering platitudes, but by bringing the pressure of united governments, financiers, investors and workers to bear with a view to secure the peaceful settlement of international differences.

"PUNISHMENT WITHOUT CONVICTION."

The Government are plainly making themselves ridiculous by the generally impotent campaign they have started against the suffragettes. A very ancient statute, even the wording of which is said to be of doubtful authenticity, has been utilised for the purpose of binding over the suffragettes to be of "good behaviour." What this means in practice is that a person to whom no offence is imputed, and who has, in fact, not been adjudged to be guilty of any offence, may be sent to jail for six months, if he or she fails to find the surety arbitrarily required to be furnished. This "law" has its analogue in the Indian Code, but its revival in England has been widely condemned, as practically tantamount to "punishment without conviction." As a London contemporary remarks: "What we did in Ireland, what we do in India—these chickens come home to roost." And again:—

It is surely obvious that, even upon the lowest grounds of political expediency, the proceedings under 34 Edward III. ought to be abandoned forthwith. What is at stake is the personal liberty of the subject; and the isue is raised in its simplest and most elementary form—namely, that of imprisonment without trial, for it is impossible to describe as a trial proceedings in which it is unnecessary to prove the commission of any criminal act.

This abuse of the law is bad enough, but its extension to the publication of a newspaper is worse. There is no law in England by which, as in India, a newspaper can be "suppressed." A newspaper can be indicted for a specific offence; but cannot be condemned in advance by the simple process of suppression. This is the point upon which the Labour party is prepared to challenge the Government with reference to the publication of the newspaper "Suffragette." The Government is anxious to suppress this journal, and the means it adopts is to punish its printer in advance under the bad livelihood law. Its London printer, Davies, was the first to be prosecuted, and he was acquitted on his declaring that he would not print the paper any longer. Then the Manager of the National Labour Press, Manchester, took up the printing and he was promptly indicted. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald now declares he will print the paper and if he is convicted, he will be succeeded by Mr. Keir Hardie and so on until the Government capitulates. Mr. McKenna might perhaps take Sir Reginald Craddock's advice as to approximating the English to the Indian law, before he proceeds with these arbitrary prosecutions!

THE PIONEER AND MR. TAGORE.

The "Pioneer", commenting on the fact that Mr. Rabindranath Tagore "has been practically accepted as one of greatest living poets" (*sic.*) adds

In India, outside a small circle, the poems have not yet become known, but the time is approaching when their merit must be recognised. We understand that the Rev. C. F. Andrews, of Delhi, will deliver a lecture on them, on the 22nd instant at Simla, and doubtless liberal quotations will be given to prove the great genius which they reveal.

As in a previous instance to which we have already referred, the comment is merely a fatuous expression of the journal's own ignorance. Nearly every educated Indian knows something about Mr. Tagore and his poems, while as we pointed out the other day, the knowledge and admiration of them in Bengal is widespread. It would be more true to say that *inside* a small circle—the cultured circle represented by the "Pioneer"—the poems have not yet become known, but since an Under-Secretary of State has given them the seal of his approval, the time has arrived when their merit must be recognised by semi-official organs, though, of course, everything depends on the expectation that Mr. Andrews will supply liberal quotations.

DAY BY DAY.

A ceremonial birthday parade will be held at Simla on 3rd June, and it is expected that His Excellency the Viceroy and other high officials will be present. The Birthday Honours List will be issued on the same day, and it is understood that the list will be a small one.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge last night. Amongst those present were Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Miss Morony, Sir T. R. and Miss B. Wynne, Sir William, Lady and Miss Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Michael, Major and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Sir Henry and Lady Burt, Surgeon-General Sloggett, General and Mrs. Aylmer, Mr. and Mrs. Nethersole, Colonel and Miss Renny Tailyour, General and Mrs. Lean, General Stanton, General and Mrs. Shore, Colonel and Mrs. Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. Connelly, Mr. Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Myers.

Yesterday morning at 8-55 a.m. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad arrived in Bombay from his capital by special train. The arrival should have been earlier, but delay on the journey made the train about four hours behind time. A red carpet was laid on the far platform at the Victoria Terminus, and purdah arrangements by which the ladies of the party might disentrain in privacy had been made. The day before his arrival the Nizam had been preceded by a special kit train on which, amongst other elaborate arrangements, were four of His Highness's motor cars. The Nizam and his suite repaired by motor car to his Bombay residence at Malabar Hill where he will stay during his visit to Bombay.

Sir Gerard Lowther, who has just resigned the Ambassadorship at Constantinople owing to ill-health, has been in the Turkish capital since 1908, and has passed through the extremely troublous periods that followed the "bloodless revolution" and the dethronement of Abdul Hamid up to the present day, when Turkey is practically *hors de combat* from the effects of an exhausting war. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1879 and has served in all the great European capitals except Berlin and Petersburg, besides having been Secretary of Embassy at Washington, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile 1901-4, and Minister at Tangier 1904-8, after which he went to Constantinople as H. M.'s Ambassador. Sir Gerard, who was born in 1858, has long been regarded as one of the ablest members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On enquiry last night, a "Chronicle" representative learnt that the condition of Mrs. Harrison, who sustained injuries in the Boregaon Railway disaster, was considerably improved. Mr. Harrison is also progressing favourably.

A Press Note issued yesterday states:—"It has been suggested in the Public Press that the new B. B. and C. I. Bridge over the Bassein Creek should be made available for pedestrian and vehicular traffic as well as for trains. When Government learned that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company proposed to construct a new bridge over the Bassein Creek, they caused enquiries to be made with regard to the feasibility of taking over the old railway bridge for road traffic. It was found that the cost was so great as to be prohibitive in comparison with the extent to which the bridge would serve the public interests. It is understood that the Railway Company has not yet decided whether the existing bridge is to be strengthened or whether a new bridge is to be constructed. It is not practicable to adapt the existing bridge to enable it to carry vehicular as well as railway traffic, and if a new bridge is decided on, the cost of a satisfactory combined rail and road bridge will be excessive." If this is read over two or three times carefully the meaning will become clear.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hormusjee Edulji Banatvala, I.M.S., who is officiating as Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Central Provinces, was born on 20th October 1859. He was educated at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, where he took the L. M. and S. in 1881, and also at "Barts," taking the M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. London, and L. S. A. in 1882 He entered the Bombay Medical Service as Surgeon on 1st April 1884, passing third, and a few months later was transferred to Bengal. He became Surgeon-Major on 1st April 1896, Lieutenant-Colonel on 1st April 1904, and was placed on the selected list on 1st January 1910. Up till March 1893 he was in military employ, serving in Burma in 1886-89, when he took part in the operation of the first Brigade, and in the pursuit of Hha Oo, and received the medal with two clasps; also in the Lushai Expedition of 1892. For the last twenty years he has been in civil employ in the Central Provinces.

The "Advocate of India" has received Rs. 305 up to date towards the fund for which it is appealing to provide passages Home for the two variety artists, Mr. Kershaw and Miss Brocade. These two artists, as stated in our issue of yesterday, have both been laid low with serious illness. The former is so weak with consumption he cannot work, and his doctors say that if he does not leave India he will die. The latter is still in hospital recovering from a severe attack of small-pox. Their resources are drained and they are entirely without means. We have no doubt our contemporary's commendable action in opening a fund for this unfortunate lady and gentleman will meet with an adequate response, and that a sum will be shortly collected sufficient to enable them to proceed Home in comfort.

With reference to the report that the Military Works Department are about to prepare the project—estimate for the new cantonment at Delhi, the lines for Indian Infantry will probably first be taken in hand so that the unhealthy barracks of Daryaganj inside the walls of Delhi may be vacated in due course. Daryaganj has long had an evil reputation for malaria, and though this may pass as the Bela is reclaimed, it is desirable that the troops should be moved out as soon as possible. Trial wells are being sunk in the cantonment area in order to see what local supplies of water are available.

Cannanore, the small seaside town on the west coast of India, which has recently come into prominence on account of the court-martials which have been held there, is in detached portions generally known as old Cannanore and the Cantonment. In old Cannanore surrounded by the graceful palm is the palace of the Ali Raja, and there is an old story that a lamp is kept constantly burning in one of the rooms of the Arakkal Palace under the belief that on its remaining alight depends the prosperity of the family.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

In this hot season life on the plains is anything but enviable. Everyone, whose exchequer and other circumstances allow it, tries to run away to a cooler and more comfortable place either on the hillside or by the sea, up some place where there is not much overcrowding and some chance of getting rest and change. To the residents of the Bombay Presidency there are many such places situated along the west coast of the Indian Peninsula, from Mahableshwar in the South to the sea-side resort of Dumas, near Surat, in the North. Mount Abu situated across the Rajputana frontier and the various seaside places in Katiawar are not to be despised, though the average Bombay resident makes very occasional use of them. The hill stations south of Bombay are not very far from the Western coast line, and therefore enjoy the double advantage of the attitude as well as of the vicinity of the sea. North of Bombay there are numerous places situated along the coast either fronting the open sea or being resorted to by people during the hot seasons.

PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY.

There are indeed very few places which are regularly developed as summer resorts, where there is comfortable road communication from the adjacent railway station, and where it is possible to get a reasonably good supply of the necessaries of every day life; most of them have to be reached by antiquated carriages on badly kept roads. Excepting for milk and fresh vegetables, one has to arrange for a periodical supply of other necessaries from the nearest town. In most of the places again there are just a few bungalows scattered irregularly along the seafront, with no roads except foot-paths regularly bristling with murderous looking thorns, no promenades or benches, no bathing machines and no places of shelter or protection for the feeble and the invalid from dust, wind or rain. The primitive simplicity of these places with the glorious prospects of leading a life free from the usual conventions is positively attractive to some souls. People who seek health and solitude will find innumerable places to go to, provided, of course, that they are prepared to lead a Bohemian life.

NAVSARI.

Besides these two descriptions of places viz., the mountain and the seaside resort, there is a third one which deserves some attention of which Surat, Navsari, Billimoria and Bulsar may be mentioned as good samples. Let us take Navsari for example, we find that it is not exactly by the sea-board but is scarcely five miles inland, a tidal river flows by it, and the well waters have an excess of salts, which makes them appetising and distinctly beneficial to the metabolism of people from the interior. The land and sea breezes pass it, thoroughly moderating the heat, the afternoons are therefore comfortable and the evenings quite pleasant and one can almost imagine himself living by the seaside; but, of course, there are no sands and no sea bathing. However, there is the compensation of being in a small town where all the necessaries of life are within easy reach. There are roads for long walks, though no doubt a little dusty, plenty of fresh air and the possibility of making new friends. Navsari is not at all a gay place but there is some company to be got if necessary. The drive to the river is a favourite one and it is possible to indulge in swimming, and boating of a sort. The town is quite healthy and not overcrowded whilst the fashionable quarters along the Lunsi Kui Maidan are resorted to every year for summer residence. Navsari is famous for its toddy, and, although the whole coast from Bombay to Surat is studded with stately palms, no palm trees produce toddy of the same superior flavour as the Navsari ones. The best season for this toddy is during the Christmas, but even in summer the connoisseurs of toddy come over here from long distances to enjoy their favourite drink. There is a well-laid out small garden attached to Mr. Tata's house which is open to the public, and, on account of its lawns and pebbles and menageries it is a favourite rendezvous of children. Finally one must not forget to mention the glorious Gold mohur trees to be seen on the Railway Road, which are in full bloom at this time of the year and remind one of the passionate lines of Sarojini Naidu.

What can rival your lovely hue
Oh gorgeous boon of the spring?
The glimmering red of bridal robe,
Rich red of a wild bird's wing?
Or the mystic blaze of the gem that burns,
Or the brow of a serpent King?

S. B. M.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of two flats for the East Indian Railway ferry service at Monghyr.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON.

BERLIN TREATY TO BE REPLACED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 13.

Reuter learns that most of the Balkan Peace Delegates have already arrived in London.

It is expected that there will be a formal meeting of representatives of all the belligerents shortly, as the Powers urgently recommend signature of the preliminaries of peace, which will end the Balkan war. These preliminaries amount to a definite settlement, but are so called because they must be taken in conjunction with the decision of the Powers regarding Albania and the Aegean Islands, and the findings of the Technical Commission in Paris. Then all of these will be incorporated in a Treaty which will be submitted to the Powers and will replace the Treaty of Berlin.

The Conference of Ambassadors will continue to sit in London, but it is believed that it will be unnecessary to hold a Congress of the Powers in view of the success of the Conference. Thus there will be no need to resort to the difficult procedure of a formal congress.

ADMIRAL'S CONFERENCE WITH MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON May 14.

Admiral Burney has gone to Ragusa to confer with Mr. Winston Churchill who has arrived there with Mr. Asquith on board the Enchantress.

TRAIN COLLISION CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 13.

A Bulgarian official telegram reduces the casualties in the train disaster near Drama to six killed and [illegible]rty injured.

BULGARIAN LOSSES.

SOFIA, May 14.

[illegible] official list is published showing [illegible] the Bulgarian losses in the war [illegible] to the present are 30,041 killed, [illegible],500 wounded and 3,193 missing.

INTERNATIONAL FORCE AND THE ALBANIANS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, May 14.

The International Force which is [illegible]o occupy Skutari landed this morning at San Giovanni di Medua. It is now *en route* for Skutari. It has everywhere been acclaimed by the Albanians. It is stated here that as soon as Skutari is occupied by the International Force, the demobilisation of the Austrian troops will begin.

GREEKS AND BULGARIANS.

FORMER AGGRESSIVE EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, May 14.

A semi-official explanation has been issued here of the conflicts between the Greeks and the Bulgarians.

It says that the continual advance of Greek troops in the district of Prevista, which was originally occupied by the Bulgarians, provoked a series of incidents showing that the Greek movements aimed at the capture of Prevista, Leftera and other strategic points.

The Greeks were everywhere the assailants, and the Bulgarians, at first, did not reply to their fire.

Bulgaria has protested at Athens, demanding the punishment of the guilty.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

EUROPE'S PROTEST AGAINST INQUISITORIAL CLAUSE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

In addition to the protest of May 4th against the discount allowed off goods shipped in American bottoms, Britain, Germany, France and other countries have protested against the inquisitorial clause in the American Tariff Bill which compels foreign importers to produce their account books.

CITY LINER ON FIRE.

BOUND FROM CALCUTTA TO LONDON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

A message from Marseilles to Lloyds states that the City of Paris, Calcutta to London, is on fire in that port.

INDIAN PIG-IRON.

FIRST CARGO TO UNITED STATES.

STEEL MAGNATE'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 14.

Mr. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, giving evidence for the defence in the suit brought by the Government for the dissolution of the Corporation, and referring to the higher cost of production in America compared with abroad, said that pig iron could be manufactured in India and laid down in Calcutta for 5.88 dollars a ton. There was now *en route* from Calcutta to San Francisco the first cargo of Indian pig iron ever brought to the United States. The freight rate was 5½ dollars a ton and the2duty under the new tariff would be eleven cents a ton. Thus, this pig iron could be laid down in San Francisco at a cost of 11½ dollars a ton. Chinese pig iron could similarly be supplied at 10.78 dollars a ton. The present market price of pig iron on the Pacific coast was 21½ dollars.

INTERVIEW WITH TATA'S MANAGER.

The above telegram is of special interest to people in India when it is known that the consignment of Indian pig iron referred to has been supplied by the Tata Iron and Steel Works. A "Chronicle" representative, on calling on Mr. H. J. Padshah of the Bombay office of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, was told that his firm had sold to the Japanese firm of Mitsui 650 tons of pig iron which constitutes the consignment mentioned in the telegram. The prices quoted by Mr. Farrell were absurdly low and, said Mr. Padshah, represented the cheapest possible estimate without the inclusion of interest and depreciation on capital, which was very heavy. The underestimated figures were a ruse on the part of Mr. Farrell to throw dust in the eyes of the United States Senate and to attempt to get the duties raised on Indian pig iron. Messrs. Mitsui and Company have offices both in Bombay and San Francisco where they do business for Messrs. Tata and where they receive much better prices than 21½ dollars. Messrs. Tata are only selling to order in the United States and have no intention of dumping their iron in such a market. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company may have fixed some orders with the United States.

Mr. Padshah had little doubt but that the senators would jump at the chance of taxing Indian pig iron. Notwithstanding the cheap plants at Pittsburg and Birmingham, freights brought up the cost of iron from these centres. That was the chance for the Indian trade to find an opening. Of course the Trust would suffer if they had to forego thirty per cent in duties.

The quotations of 10.78 dollars was a very rough idea only of the cost. The quality of Indian pig iron was extremely high. It was estimated to be fourteen shillings a ton better than Cleveland iron and compared favourably with Scottish pig iron. As a proof of the success of the enterprise of the Tata Iron and Steel Works Mr. Padshah stated that during the past year the firm had turned out 135,000 tons of pig iron, eighty thousand of which went to Japan. Of the remainder some was sent to Australia.

A further call on Mr. Furigori, of Messrs. Mitsui and Company, elicited the opinion that the statements were an injustice to the Indian trade made to keep up the duties. Mr. Furigori thought that the quotation of 5.88 dollars was too low a figure, and altogether out of the question. Regarding his prices, Mr. Furigori was extremely reticent, but stated that in San Francisco he could sell at between 23 or 24 dollars a ton and always higher than 21½ dollars. Mr. Furigori thinks the American trade with India will expand and that there is always scope for iron which is so good in a country where iron construction is so much [illegible]oted.

Mr. Furigori does not think highly of Ch[illegible] pig iron, which is much in use in China and Japan, but expects a big [illegible]ture for the Indian trade, which has developed especially with Japan. Last year he shipped 35,000 and this year 40,000 tons to Japan, and found the quality very good [illegible]. Furigori expects to ob[illegible]erican orders.

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BANNU OUTRAGE.

DEATH OF MAJOR CHRYSTIE.

SHOT AT BY RAIDER CHIEF FROM A CAVE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

The following are further details of Major Chrystie's death:—It appears a gang of eight raiders entered the village and carried off four children of a wealthy Hindu, who happened to be away from home. The villagers and others went in pursuit and also sent word to Bannu, with the result that a party of cavalry under Major Chrystie arrived on the ground where the raiders were located, they having taken refuge in a cave.

It appears that in addition to the ordinary entrance to this cave there was a sort of a hole or chimney through which bundles of straw were pushed and set alight with the object of smoking out the raiders. The main entrance to the cave had in the meantime been kept under observation from the front by the cavalry and by some local Salt Revenue sepoys and others who had joined the troops.

It further appears that these operations commenced about 5 p.m. and were only concluded at dawn the next morning. At some time during this period, while Major Chrystie was supervising the operations in front of the cave, the leader of the gang got an opportunity to fire at him at close range from inside the cave. The bullet passed through both lungs and the unfortunate officer expired in a few moments.

In the final fight later on four of the raiders were killed, three were captured and only one made good his escape in darkness. While, on our side in addition to the loss of Major Chrystie, two Salt Department sepoys were killed.

In gratitude for his successful efforts to recover the kidnapped Hindu children the Hindus of Bannu have decided to place Major Chrystie's portrait in their Asram.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

IMPORTANT PROJECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company announces that the Board has decided to carry out important renewals to one of the Red Sea Aden-Bombay sections of the cable. An additional cable will also be laid between Suez and Aden. Application has been made for landing rights for a cable between Aden and Colombo to join the new cable between Colombo and Penang.

TRAGEDY AT MUNICH.

MADMAN SHOOTS AN ATTACHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MUNICH, May 13.

A madman, yesterday, shot a police sergeant and Major von Lewinski, Military Attache at the Prussian Legation, who went to the sergeant's assistance. Both are dead.

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

AMERICA'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Mr. Bryan has announced that the special Arbitration Treaties with Britain, Japan and other countries will be renewed if these countries so desire.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

DEFICIT IN REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

At the annual meeting of the China Inland mission it was announced that the income last year decreased by £12,443.

BRITISH POLO TEAM.

PONIES ARRIVE IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The forty-four English polo ponies have arrived in New York. They are in good condition.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Lancashire beat Yorkshire by an innings and 36 runs; and Derby beat Essex by nine wickets.

"SUFFRAGETTE" NEWSPAPER.

VALIDITY OF SUPPRESSION.

LABOUR PARTY TAKES UP QUESTION.

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S RISKY JOB.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

The Labour Party have taken up the question of the suppression of the paper "Suffragette."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, if necessary, will become the Manager of the National Labour Press, which will publish the "Suffragette," with a view to bringing a test case. He does not believe in militancy, but is of opinion that the Law does not give power for the suppression of a paper in advance.

If Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is prosecuted, he will be succeeded by Mr. Keir Hardie and other Labour leaders until the Government capitulates.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

MRS. DRUMMOND GIVEN BAIL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 13.

The suffragettes were brought up at Bow Street on remand to-day.

A doctor reported that Mrs. Drummond had had a collapse and would have to undergo an operation. She was allowed out on bail for two months. The doctor refused to give the address of the nursing home, declaring that establishments taking the suffragettes were boycotted.

"TOO PERSONAL A VIEW."

The proprietress of the Kew Pavilion, which was burnt, gave evidence. She said she had seen an official of the Women's Union who had said she was sorry her property had been burnt, but she took too personal a view of the matter.

MEDALS "FOR VALOUR."

A maker of medals also gave evidence that he had supplied medals inscribed "For valour," "Fed by force," "Hunger strike," etc.

FIVE-POWER LOAN TO CHINA.

TO BE ISSUED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The "Times" states that arrangements for the issue of the five-Power loan to China are practically completed. The loan will probably be issued on the 21st instant. The amount offered in London will be £7,416,680, in Paris £7,416,680, in Germany £6,000,000, in Russia £2,777,773, and in Belgium £1,388,887.

The price will be 90, and interest 5 per cent.

LONDON, May 14.

A "Times" message from Peking states that the Five-Power group yesterday handed to Government the first advance of 1,200,000 dollars in connection with the loan.

A DEAL THAT FAILED.

The Vulkan Company, of Stettin, presumably at the instance of the German Government, has refused to ratify the agreement for a small loan concluded by their agents in Peking, conditionally upon the firm's receiving an order for six destroyers. The folly of the Chinese promising to purchase purely superfluous war-vessels for the purpose of obtaining a little ready money is much criticised.

MISSING PLANS OF U. S. BATTLESHIP.

NO CONNECTION WITH JAPANESE CONTROVERSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 14.

Certain newspapers have been endeavouring to connect the disappearance from the Navy Department of a number of secret plans concerning the battleship "Pennysylvania" with the Japanese controversy, but it is authoritatively stated that the disappearance of the plans occurred before the Californian matter was even mentioned.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, May 14.

The P. and O. steamer Medina today shipped £25,800 gold for India.

RANGOON PILOTS.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE IN THE SERVICE.

STRICTURES BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 14.

The Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, in reply to the recent letter submitted by the Port Commissioners enclosing fourteen memorials by pilots, says: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has also received direct from the signatories copy of a letter without date which is said to have been recently addressed by the 14 pilots and in which, it is alleged, that a system of something like persecution had been adopted towards them. This letter and its enclosures indicate that a number of charges, many of them of a most objectionable nature, have been made by certain pilots against other members of the service and that allegations of inefficiency and incompetence have been put forward against the commander of the pilot vessel who is their superior officer.

Sir Harvey Adamson observes, from the papers and correspondence before him, with profound regret and displeasure, that the state of discipline in the pilot service is thoroughly unsatisfactory and that the same condition of affairs prevails throughout the service, and especially upon the pilot brig, which he can only regard as a negation of all order and decency.

His Honour has no intention of permitting such conditions to continue and is determined to take whatever measures may prove necessary in order to put a stop to the state of insubordination and friction, which is shown to exist and to restore a proper sense of discipline and decorum in the service.

Before passing orders on the memorials received from the pilots and on the proposals contained in the letter, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to enquire into the whole question, and appoint a committee for the purpose, consisting of the Principal Port Officer, Chief Collector of Customs and a gentleman unconnected with the Port Trust as members. The report of the committee is to be submitted direct to the Local Government.

"SHIP OF FRIENDSHIP."

MR. BRYAN'S METAPHOR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, May 14.

At the farewell breakfast to the delegates of the Hundred Years' Peace Celebration Committee, Mr. Bryan toasted "The ship of friendship," which he likened to a super-Dreadnought. "Its compass is the heart, its shells project the smokeless powder of love, its captain is the Prince of Peace."

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The "Times" to-day states that concurrently with the negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey in London with reference to the southern section of the Turco-Persian frontier, negotiations with reference to the northern section, in which Russia interested, are in progress.

UNION CASTLE LINER STRANDED.

NOT YET IDENTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

A Union Castle liner is stranded off Gatha, near Cape Blanco, on the West Coast of Africa. It is still unidentified, but is believed to be an intermediate vessel.

H. M. cruiser "Forte" has gone to its assistance.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES CONGRESS.

NO AFFILIATION WITH LABOUR PARTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 14.

The Congress of Co-operative Societies, now meeting in Aberdeen, has rejected, by an overwhelming majority, the motion to affiliate the Cooperative Union with the Labour Party, for which there have been negotiations.

POLICE TORTURE.

EXTORTION OF CONFESSION.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SUB-INSPECTOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bagerhat, in Khulna District, is enquiring into a case of police torture in which the Sub-Inspector of Perojpur police station is accused of torturing an undertrial prisoner for the purpose of extorting a confession.

There was a burglary in the house of one Gagan Biswas and the Sub-Inspector of Perojpur was deputed on suspicion who subsequently confessed his guilt before a Sub-Deputy Magistrate. On the following day the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Perojpur inspected the jail when Chandra Kanta alleged that he was brutally assaulted by police and forced to make a false confession. The boy was medically examined and the matter was made over to the District Magistrate who has directed a judical enquiry into the conduct of the Police Sub-Inspector.

ARREST OF ARMED BENGAL DACOITS.

A GUN FOUND FROM A BOAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

In connection with the Khulna political dacoity the local police arrested sometime ago seven young men from village Noogung. Of those arrested were Manmoohun, Fanindra, Khettra, Tarapadi and three Mahomedans. The police were informed that Manmoohun and Fanindra had made arrangements to go to another village for the purposes of committing a dacoity in a boat. The police searched the boat and found a gun, two tins of gunpowder and a packet of caps. The Police report says that Manmoohun, who is a member of a political association in Calcutta, with his assistant Fanindra was making arrangements to commit dacoities in the house of a wealthy man of the locality. Fanindra had a gun prepared by Khetra and Tarapadi and that though the three Mahomedans had seen Manmoohun fire the gun they did not report it to the police. The accused are now in custody and will be put on trial after the completion of police enquiry.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 14.

Detailed and appropriate standing orders have been issued by the Adjutant Simla, Volunteer Rifles, connection with the camp of exercise to be held at Annandale between the 17th and 25th May.

The Major-General Commanding the Brigade will not only be present during a large portion of the time but will also hold his annual inspection towards the close of the camp. Two field days will be held during the week and Saturday, May, 24th, will be observed as a holiday when sports will take place and the corps will be "at home" to members' friends.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

RESIGNATION OF SIR G. LOWTHER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.

Sir Gerard Lowther, British Ambassador here, who has been in ill-health for some time, has resigned.

BURMA'S NEW LT.-GOVERNOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 14.

Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson accompanied by Lady Scallon have arrived from Maymyo this morning.

Sir Harvey handed over the duties of Lieutenant-Governor at Government House to Sir George Shaw at noon and embarked in the afternoon in the "Gloucestershire" for Home.

Sir George Shaw leaves Rangoon to-morrow morning for Maymyo.

THE SIPI FAIR.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The annual Sipi Fair took place at Marshobra to-day and will continue till to-morrow evening. The weather is cloudy and it has been raining. The offices were closed.

DEATH IN THE STREET.

PARSI GENTLEMAN'S TRAGIC END.

COLLAPSE WHILE OUT WALKING.

Yesterday morning at about half past eleven o'clock the sudden death took place in Churchgate Street of a well-known Parsi named Byramjee Cursetji Pochkhanawalla. The deceased, who was about sixty years old, was walking in the direction of the Flora Fountain when he suddenly staggered and fell.

Some Parsis in the vicinity lifted Mr. Cursetji up and he was placed on a chair procured from a neighbouring shop. His collar was loosened and "eau de cologne" was applied to his head and nostrils, but Mr. Cursetji showned no signs of regaining consciousness, and, when a few minutes later, a doctor arrived, he said that life was extinct.

Mr. Byramji Cursetji's body was taken to his house in Cama Street, after the doctor had assured himself that death was due to heart failure. Mr. Cursetji had not been in ill health, and there was nothing to suggest that he was subject to heart disease. Proprietor of the English Hotel, he owned much property in Bombay and his estate will be a large one. Mr. Cursetji had a strong English connection and was in the habit of living in Europe more than in Bombay. He was the owner of an Indian curio shop in Brighton.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

INJURED PASSENGER AWARDED DAMAGES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The first Sub-Judge of Alipore, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit for damages brought by Mr. Amrita Chandra Ghosh, superintendent, Ripon College, Calcutta, against the Calcutta Tramways Company.

The plaintiff's case was that on the night of 9th January, 1911, he was travelling in a first class tramcar from Chowringhee to Bhowanipore, and when the car reached the station near the Bhowanipore police station it stopped. The plaintiff was the last man to leave the car. As he was alighting and while he had one foot on the footboard of the car, it was started and he was violently thrown to the ground, receiving severe injuries including a compound fracture of the right arm. He was confined to bed for three months.

The plaintiff claimed damages of Rs. 5,000 for medical expenses, loss of his right arm and for the mental pain and trouble.

The Judge found for the plaintiff, but reduced the amount of damages and directed the defendant company to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 as damages with proportionate costs.

STORM IN NEW CAPITAL.

INDIAN CLERKS HOMELESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A private telegram received last night from Delhi states that a great storm has raged there and has seriously damaged the quarters erected for Indian officers. The occupants of the quarters are homeless and were spending the night in the open. The telegram concludes "Loss of life is not known."

A BARRISTER'S DEBTS.

REPAYS FULL AMOUNT TO OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day before Justice Fletcher Mr. S. P. Sinha applied in the matter of Mr. C. R. Das, Bar.-at-Law, for the annulment of his adjudication order.

Counsel said that Mr. Das was adjudicated an insolvent on 19th June, 1906. He filed his schedule and other papers on the 1st of August of that year and got his personal discharge on 8th October, 1906.

This application was that on Mr. Das paying to the Official Assignee the full amount of his debts the adjudication orders might be annulled. His debts amounted to Rs. 67,739 and he was willing to place that amount in the hands of the Official Assignee.

Mr. Justice Fletcher. It seems to be a very proper application.

Mr. Sinha: It is not very often done.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I don't think we see it very frequently. Upon payment of this sum to the Official Assignee, let the adjudication order be annulled.

The Cologne police have arrested seven persons for distributing an anti-military flysheet to workmen leaving their work. Two have been kept under arrest.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.

SUGGESTED LIQUIDATION.

APPEAL TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

The following circular has been issued to the share-holders of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd.:—

DEAR SIR,—At the Annual General Meeting of 1911, on the appeal of the Directors, the shareholders very reluctantly gave them one more chance to continue the business for another year, and hopes were then held out that with the new management the directors would be able to show better results. The report which was published for the year ending March 1912, however, showed results which did not realise the Directors' expectations, and were worse than those of the previous years.

Under the above circumstances, we think that the only course left open for the shareholders is to consider the expediency of winding up the concern, and having regard to the last few years' work we have come to the conclusion that a winding up alone is the best course in the interests of the shareholders. So far as the business is concerned, it yields no profits. If the company were to be wound up now, the shareholders are likely to receive more than the present market rate in respect of their shares.

The capital debt is rupees ten lacs. Against it the company possesses three very valuable immovable properties which at the lowest figure would be worth eight lacs and ten thousand. Besides the value of our stock is given in the balance-sheet at seven lacs which our directors assured us was arrived at after an accurate and carefully examination of the stock, and after being checked was put at the invoice price. It would be safer however to assume that it would realise five and a half lacs and there is besides according to the last published accounts Port Trust Bonds and Securities of about Rs. 1,80,000, the outstandings appear to be about Rs. 1,73,000 against which the debts of the Company are about Rs. 85,000, which would leave a balance of about Rs. 88,000.

This brings the total assets to more than 16 and a quarter lacs. This even, after providing the costs of liquidation, which in a voluntary liquidation ought to be very small (and we think any liquidator would be willing to work for a small honorarium) would enable the liquidator to give the shareholders about Rs. 800 on each share. We think that, having regard to these circumstances, the best course for the shareholder is to wind up the concern and divide the property among themselves.

Now, as for the Balance-sheet for the year 1912, the figure of Rs. 28,000, if it is intended to represent the figure of profits from the business, is to our mind misleading, for instead of there being any profits from the business there was really a loss of about Rs. 17,000, as will appear from what follows:—

The sum of Rs. 28,000 was available for division simply because:— (a) The interest realised on the securities representing the reserved fund was about Rs. 6,000. Treansfer fees, unclaimed dividends and some other items all which amounted to Rs. 3,500. were treated as part of the profits arising from the the company's business during the year, and (b) no allowance for the rent on the different premises used by the company for its business had been made or taken into account. It can in no sense be argued to represent the profits from the company's business operations during the year. We beg to say that in a concern like this, before you say that its operations have resulted in profits, you must provide for rents and take into account the fact that you have been instead of paying rents to somebody else occupying your own premises, ans as certain shareholders pointed out at the last general Meeting, if the company had let out their premises instead of using them themselves, *viz.*, the Fort Building, the British Hotel Lane Building and the Poona Property, it would have realised from the rents alone Rs. 35,000 at least. If, therefore, the item of Rs. 35,000 and the said item of Rs. 9,500 were taken into consideration, instead of there being any profit from the business of Rs. 28,000, there was really a loss of about Rs. 16,500. No one having the interest of the shareholders at heart can say that the profits from the business of the company was Rs. 28,000 during the past year. Almost all the companies in Bombay doing similar business, *e. g.*, Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Phillips and Co., and others like Messrs. Asquith and Lord, etc., declare dividend after payment of rent because they do not own any property. What we say would appear more clearly to you if we put the matter in this way. Supposing this company stopped carrying on its business, cleared off all its stock and only realised to rents of its 3 valuable immoveable properties and interest on securities would it not pay much better interest that the interest which is said to be the result of the company's operations in its business? There is hardly any doubt that the Fort property and British Hotel Lane properties would realise Rs. 35,000 a year as net rent, and if that alone was divided it would give a better dividend than the Directors have paid from the Rupees, 28,000.

We propose to make a requisition to the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of taking the company into voluntary liquidation, and we have to request you to be good enough to sign the enclosed form of proxy after affixing an anna stamp on it in the presence of a witness and to return the same to us if you agree with us in our above views.

Yours, truly,

DINSHAW BAMANJI MASTER.
SHAPURJI NOWROJI GUZDER.
H. K. KOLA.
ARDESHIR E. DALAL.
RUSTAMJI MUNCHERJI KOOKA.
COOVERJI MERWANJI MEHTA.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

MEN'S DIVISION FOR SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 14.

A meeting was held at the volunteer Head-Quarters Melrose, on the 13th instant regarding the constitution of the men's, division for Simla of the St. John's Ambulance Bridge and a strength of 24 has already been enrolled.

Colonel W .D. Henry, Commanding the Simla Volunteer Rifles, was unanimously elected Superintendent with Mr. H. P. Marshall, of the Chief of the Staff, as ambulance officer.

Elections were also made of an Honorary Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of Stores.

Major R. J. Blackham, R.A.M.C., Assistant Commissioner in charge of the district, gave an interesting summary of the work performed by the Bridge throughout the empire and promised all assistance possible.

Colonel J. R. Roberts, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy has kindly undertaken the position of Honorary Surgeon, and the work of instruction will proceed immediately.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. W. G. A Hanrahan, of the District Staff, and Lieutenant H. P. Dobson, Adjutant, Simla Voluteer Rifles.

Arrangements will be made to hold the regulation drills at a central place in the station, and it is hoped that before long it will be possible to raise a 2nd division of men.

Great enthusiasm was exhibited at the meeting for the welfare and progress of the organisation May 1913. The following is the result of the simultaneous match fired with other corps on the 26th April 1913.

1st. Madras Volunteer Guards—518 total.

2nd, Simla Volunteer Rifles—496 total.

3rd. 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Volunteer Rifles—492 total.

4th. Lucknow Volunteer Rifles—462 total.

5th. Oudh and Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles—437 total.

6th. Malabar Volunteer Rifles—371 total.

7th. Oudh and Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles—362 total.

DR. ABDUL GHANI DEMANDS JUSTICE.

LETTER TO MOSLEMS FROM KABUL PRISON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes a purport of the lengthy communication addressed by Dr. Abdul Ghani, at present in confinement at Kabul, to the Muslim public in India reviewing the whole past history of his connection with Afghanistan. He says that he had keenly interested himself in promoting the educational progress of the Afghans, established over fifty primary schools at Kabul and induced the Amir to sanction proposals for compulsory education throughout the country. He tried to secure the assistance of men of weight and influence to break down the barrier of corruption which separated the Sovereign from the subject and was the chief obstacle to progress. His objects were misrepresented, resulting in sudden arrest and imprisonment. He asks for justice both for himself and his murdered son.

CROP FORECASTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab gives the average as 82,11,000 acres with a probable outturn of 26,09,000 tons. The oilseed final forecast gives 937,000 acres with an estimated outturn of 149,000 tons. These figures show a decrease in wheat of from twenty-five to thirty per cent from last year which defect will absorb a large portion of the exportable surplus and would lead to a considerable hardening of prices in the bazar. It will be welcome news to the American and Liverpool bulls.

As to oilseeds the figure shows about a normal outturn and should have very little effect on the market.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of 100 additional iron covered goods wagons for the metre gauge section of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

CALCUTTA STORM.

THE CITY UNDER WATER.

On Sunday for the third day in succession Calcutta was visited by a violent nor'-wester. On the two previous occasions, thunder, lightning and wind were the most prominent features, but the feature of Sunday evening's visitation was the rain. The storm-clouds began to gather about half-past five and by six o'clock hung over the city like a pall. It was the hour when all Calcutta was on the streets and a few moments later the first great rain-drops sent everybody flying for shelter. Those, however, who happened to be in shelterless regions like the Red Road were unable to reach safely before a perfect deluge poured upon them. One gentleman, we are told, (writes the "Englishman" found his motor-car flooded in no time. The downpour was easily the most torrential that has occurred this year and its effects were as striking as anything witnessed in the moonsoon. It goes without saying that Dalhousie Square was flooded, but the waters were also out in Old Court House Street and even invaded the ground-floor of a number of shops and houses. As soon as the violence of the storm permitted a pontoon bridge was thrown across at the entrance to the Great Eastern Hotel, and standing on this and surveying the lamplit, storm-tossed waste of waters on either hand and in front one might, with a little effort, imagine himself in Venice. Needless to add, the gondoliers, otherwise gharriwallas, made the most of the occasion and of the fact that the tram service was suspended for about two hours. There was soon a dearth of gharries also and people returning home from church were put to no little inconvenience, apart from having to descend into a flooded street. For the floods were out everywhere. The tank to the south of the Cathedral was supplemented by one almost as wide on the north. The Ocherlony monument rose from the centre of a lake. The pretty flower-beds in the Curzon gardens were drowned and the tram-shelter at Esplanade juncton sheltered a larger number of passengers than ever known before. Many of these, however, must have been fairly soaked before the storm was over, for the rain seemed to penetrate everywhere and was assisted in the final stages by a high breeze which brought down a number of branches on the Maidan roads. The breeze, however, which blew steadily from the north for the rest of the evening was a very cool and refreshing one.

Up to a late hour on Sunday no news had been received as to any serious damages from the storm, beyond the inevitable collapse of some rickety dwellings in the northern bustees. The narrow streets and lanes of Calcutta North, as usual, suffered severely by flooding as also did certain side-streets in the European quarter and in the low-lying suburbs round Dolly's Nullah. The amount of rainfall is not yet known. Though it appeared prodigious, it will probably be found to have been much smaller than supposed. A good deal of flooding in Calcutta is due to the inadequacy of the drains. However, an expert estimate puts the downpour at, at least 2 inches.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE REPORTED.

The storm which raged on Sunday night was responsible for considerable damage, not only in Calcutta but also on the river. The streets of Calcutta were completely flooded, and in less than half an hour were rendered impassable. Dhurrumtollah Street from the Methodist Church eastwards was almost knee-deep in water. Camac Street, Wellesley Street and its bye-lanes, Bentinck Street, Dalhousie Square, Harrison Road, Chitpore Road, Bowbazar Street and the whole of the northern part of the town, was flooded in less than ten minutes and remained so during the whole of the night. Tramway traffic was completely at a standstill for over three hours in some places, and four and five hours in other places. Several overhead electric wires snapped, and the gangmen were kept busy for some hours. Several trees were uprooted on the Causerina Avenue, Dufferin Road and Kidderpore Road, but the Police were soon out and had these removed, before any serious accident could happen. Three large panes of glass in the new shops of Esplanade Mansions, which will shortly be occupied by Hill Sawyer and Company were completely shattered as a result of the strong winds. Four cargo boats broke away from their moorings on the river at some place north of Burra Bazar Ghat, and floating down the river aimlessly, they foundered and sank opposite the abovementioned place. Two of the boats were laden with straw while two others were heavily laden with bags of rice. The damage in this case is said to be over Rs. 10,000.

Gharrywallahs as usual reaped a rich harvest and their charges were exorbitant.

Telegraph wires snapped in many places, and the Government Telegraph Department experienced considerable difficulty.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph.
Coronation Cinematograph.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Balloting for the election of Deputy Chairman.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 4-9 p.m.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

SCHEME OF WORK.

With a view to give effect to the resolutions passed at the National Social Conference held at Ahmedabad last month, under the presidentship of Mr. Narsing Rao Divetia, the following draft scheme "for the better organization of the work of the National Social Conference" has been issued by Sir Narayanrao Ganesh Chandavarkar, the General Secretary, and Messrs. G. K. Devadhar M.A. and D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Secretaries, of the National Social Conference. The scheme is in the following terms:—

It is an undebatable fact that of late there is a wider and deeper awakening on the part of the English-educated classes regarding social problems whose importance is being daily recognized by them; that the question of social reform is receiving day by day more sympathetic and intelligent attention at their hands having come to realize the needs of national advancement; and that there is now observed deeper and higher earnestness amongst the younger generation for social work which is characterised by greater readiness for bold action coupled with some kind of genuine sacrifice marked by faith and determination.

These are the unmistakable signs of the times and it is very necessary that full advantage must be taken of them by those who feel very keenly that the true progress of a nation depends upon the full development of the capacity and character of the invidual and through him of the society, and that real reform must porceed from within. But this result is difficult of achievement without an organised and persistent effort made in the direction (a) of instructing the popular mind, (b) of widely diffusing ideas of social reform, (c) of formulating well-informed and influential public opinion, (d) of focussing it by means of Conferences—National and Provincial meeting regularly every year, and (e) of making the popular enthusiasm about advanced social questions run into channels of well-defined and well-regulated activities all over the country in the form of institutions.

This is a task which for its fulfilment mainly depends upon several factors such as (1) a well-planned and vigorous organization at the top with branches all over the land; (2) devoted and earnest-minded voluntary workers having full faith in the steadily advancing tide of social evolution in the country; and (3) funds (a) to carry on the work of propagandism by means of lectures, literature, and occasional demonstrations; (b) to finance weaker branches or centres so as to enable them to employ paid-workers; (c) to subsidize institutions started with the specific purpose of promoting questions of social reform; and (d) to train a band of social missionaries who would undertake the work of social regeneration.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

The well-planned superstructure of social reform in the country on the lines laid down in the foregoing paragraphs is not an easy matter and it will be long before anything approaching it can be accomplished; but the present is the most opportune moment to make a humble beginning in that direction attempting just as much as is within the power of the very best friends and advocates of social regeneration of the country. To make such a beginning the institution of National Social Conference should be reorganized and its work should be put on a sound and systematic basis by opening a regular office in Bombay where the two Assistant Secretaries of the National Social Conference reside. The work should be divided and be carried regularly with the assistance and guidance of a Board of Councillors to be chosen first from Bombay. The General Secretary will exercise general supervision and will direct the Assistant Secretaries in the discharge of their functions. The Board of Councillors who will lay down the lines of work should meet once a month and regular minutes of their discussions should be kept. The Assistant Secretaries should divide between themselves the work of organization of branches or centres and their programme, correspondence, and preparation and distribution of literature. The "Indian Social Reform" should be considered as the accredited organ of the National Social Conference and efforts should be made to enlist the sympathies of other journals and specially the vernacular papers all over India in the cause of social reform.

LECTURE TOURS AND DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

There should be lecture-tours arranged and undertaken by the members of the Board and the Assistant Secretaries and special endeavour should be made to bring together men and women friendly to social reform to form "District Committees." There should be several sub-committees with members from outside Provinces who will do their work by correspondence. One of such committees should be called a Legislative Sub-Committee and it should give a lead to discussion on questions involving legal issues. The Assistant Secretaries should also collect as much information as is possible from all over the country relating to the advance made by social problems that seriously engage the minds of the people with the help of one of the sub-committees formed for the purpose of collecting such information from various provinces. They should also be responsible for the better organization of the National Social Conference meeting every year and should also see that the resolutions passed at its sitting are properly given effect to.

OBJECTS IN VIEW.

The following items of work should be undertaken first:—

(*a*) Organization or reinforcement of Provincial Social Reform Associations.

(*b*) Organization of District Social Reform Committees to be undertaken first in the presidency or Bombay.

(*c*) Affiliation of Social Reform Bodies other than those mentioned in (*a*) and (*b*).

(*d*) Preparation of a list of institutions in the country carrying on the work or furthering social reform in the fields of

(1) Education and elevation of women.
(2) Marriage-reform.
(3) Widow-remarriage.
(4) Social work by women.
(5) Abolition of Pardah system.
(6) Elevation of the Depressed Classes.
(7) Fusion of castes and sub-castes by interdining and intermarriage.
(8) Relations between various communities in India.
(9) Foreign travel.
(10) Temperance.
(11) Social purity.
(12) Communal charities or religious endowments.

(*e*) Collecting reports from various institutions and bodies working in these fields.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Those who are eager to push forward and popularize the cause of national regeneration by promoting social reform will kindly help the Secretaries by undertaking work in any of the following ways:—

(1) Organization of committees and branches or centres.
(2) Lectures and classes in connection with social topics.
(3) Preparation of leaflets, pamphlets, and books on social questions in popular style.
(4) Collection of statistical and other information regarding provincial social problems and useful social institutions of a progressive character.
(5) Collection of subscriptions or donations from local friends in furtherance of the work of the Conference.
(6) Personal regular subscriptions of donations.

The above draft scheme is submitted to the public and suggestions and criticisms are invited from friends interested in social reform. It is hoped that in making these they will give us their best help and co-operation in putting the National Social Conference on a working order and share the responsibility to make it a living organization in the land.

SHOLAPORE BLAZE.

RAILWAY GOODS SHED BURNT DOWN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

It is reported from Sholapur, an important station on the G. I. P. Railway, that a fire broke out in the forwarding goods shed at the station at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The fire took a strong hold and got beyond control, with the result that the building was destroyed with the contents.

The loss cannot be estimated but is known to be heavy. No cause has been discovered.

SEWAN AGRARIAN RIOT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 14.

To-day before Justices Imam and Chapman, an application was made on behalf of Sampat Ahir and thirteen others against the order of the Subdivisional Magistrate of Sewan convicting the petitioners of rioting and sentencing them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The petitioners are inhabitants of the village of Dumchel, and Mr. Neville Llewhellin is a lessee of that village. Mr. Llewhellin wanted to cultivate some waste lands which the villagers had been using as pasture land. On the 7th November when Mr. Llewhellin was supervising the ploughing of that land, one of the accused hit him on the head with a lathi, which was the signal for a general attack. Mr. Llewhellin was then pulled down and beaten mercilessly with lathis. His servants interferred but they too were beaten. Mr. Llewhellin remained semi-conscious for three days and could not make a statement.

Mr. Justice Imam observed "This is a most inhuman case. The fact that Mr. Llewhellin had his hat on probably saved him from being killed. The application was rejected.

DEATH OF A MYSORE MISSIONARY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 14.

Rev. Amand, who was for many years connected with the Sethully Colony founded in Mysore by the celebrated Abbe Dubois, died at St. Martha's Hospital to-day at the age of 82 after five years' residence in that institution as an invalid. He came out to the Mysore Mission in 1857 and was the author of a valuable manual of medicine which he translated into Canarese. He founded a dispensary at Sethully Colony which is now maintained by the Mysore State. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning from St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Permission has been given by the Local Government Board to the Finchley Urban District Council for the preparation of a town plainning scheme on an area of over 1000 acres.

NEW BENGAL D. P. I.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HORNELL.

Mr. Hornell, the new Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday night.

A representative of the "Englishman" interviewed Mr. Hornell the other day at Writer's Building.

Asked if he had a pleasant voyage out, Mr. Hornell said it was rather hot in the Red Sea otherwise he had rather a pleasant voyage.

Mr. Hornell is looking the picture of health. He was already busy with his new work when our representative saw him.

"Do you notice any great changes in Bengal since you were here last?", our representative asked.

"It is rather difficult for me to notice these changes so soon," Mr. Hornell said smilingly, "I have been here only a few hours now."

"We have been told to look for a change in the educational policy in Bengal. Can you suggest the direction in which reform is necessary?"

"There is no definite scheme before me at present, but I think the retransfer of Eastern Bengal to Bengal has created a new situation as far as educational policy is concerned and it will be necessary to bring the system of education in Eastern Bengal and Bengal into harmony. I cannot say offhand how this can be accomplished. Fortunately, Mr. Dunn, who has been grudging the educational policy in Eastern Bengal, happens to be in Calcutta just now and I have already had a few informal talks with him."

"You have, of course, been in touch with Indian Educational Problems," said our representative.

"I have thought over them a great deal," Mr. Hornell said. "I left Calcutta in April 1908, arrived in England—I went all the way by sea from Calcutta—in May and joined the Board of Education almost immediately. In fact, I arrived in London on a Saturday and began work at the Board of Education Office on the following Monday."

Mr. Hornell said he had kept himself in touch with Indian Educational affairs. Mr. Hornell did not expect to come out to India so soon. He was surprised when he heard that he had been selected for the post of Director of Public Instruction in Bengal.

When our representative after a few casual remarks returned to the topic of the coming changes in the educational policy of Bengal, Mr. Hornell again repeated that it was not possible for him at the moment to foreshadow any reforms.

The new Director of Public Instruction, however, expects to have his hands full during his term of office.

MR. PENDLEBURY'S FUNERAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 14.

The remains of the late Mr. Pendlebury were interred in Secunderabad cemetery this evening amidst the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in Secunderabad. Many thousands of persons attended and were unable to gain entry into the cemetery.

The funeral cortege left Secunderabad railway station at 5-30 p.m., the special having arrived 15 minutes earlier and preceded by a firing party comprising a full company of Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles and band as also the band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. A gun carriage conveyed the remains slowly to the cemetery. Following Mrs. Pendlebury and the chief mourners was a troop of Boy Scouts and half company of volunteers and of the officers of the garrison including General Wadeson G. O. C. and his staff and the Residency officials.

Rev. F. W. Heycock, Chaplain of Secunderabad, read the burial service and after three volleys had been fired by the volunteers the King's Light Infantry buglars sounded the last post. There was a perfect mountain of beautiful floral tokens including those from the directors of the Railway, the British Resident, and members of the Railway Board.

SINKING OF A FERRY-LAUNCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 14.

A telegram received from Minbu states that during the previous night, a launch of the Minbu ferry service sank while conveying a party of military police. Twenty-one rifles were lost and no loss of life is reported so far.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 14.

Thunderstorms have given moderately heavy rain at many places in the Western Himalayas, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Burma, the chief amounts being Moulmein and Minbu one inch, Chittagong two, Bogra 1½, Jessore, Naya Dumka one, Darbhanga, Agra, Meerut, three-quarters, Simla one. The depression over the western desert has deepened and is affecting the weather in west United Provinces, and the Punjab.

Forecast: Showers in western Himalayas, United Provinces, Northeast India and Burma.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER INSPECTION

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The annual inspection of the corps by the general officer commanding Sirhind Brigade will take place during the camp week. The General officer commanding 3rd division has signified his intention to be present. The battalion on the ridge at 4-30 p.m. on Friday the 17th May and the camp of exercise in[illegible]ge.

RANGOON PORT.

SHIPPING TONNAGE LARGEST ON RECORD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 14.

The statement on annual accounts of the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, was made at a meeting this afternoon by the Chairman, Mr. G. C. Buchanan. He said that the accounts had now been made up for the year ending March 31, 1913, and he was glad to be able to report a satisfactory year's work. The figures were subject to the final audit, but no material change was anticipated.

The budget estimate of revenue, excluding debt account, was Rs. 39,54,479 and the actual was Rs. 43,93,456, being an increase of Rs. 4,38,979. The budget estimate of expenditure, inclusive of interest and sinking fund and contributions to fire insurance, depreciation and reserve funds was Rs. 39,52,668 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 38,70,169, a saving of Rs. 82,500 divided over most of the working heads. The net result was the surplus of Rs. 5,23,288.

The net tonnage of shipping entering the port was the largest on record viz., Rs. 28,62,663 compared with Rs. 26,39,342 in 1911-12 and 26,90,588 in 1906-07, which year had previously held the record. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,28,670 against the budgeted amount of Rs. 20,02,106 and of this sum the river training works accounted for Rs. 19,38,561. Total expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 111,36,401 against sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,00,183, and it was hoped that current year would see the works completed and for a sum well within the estimate.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 14.

The "Sind Gazette" writes:—We are informed that for the Rs. 50,00,000 for which the Directors of the Upper Sind Light Railways appealed to the public, applications to the extent of Rs. 44-88,800 were received by noon of the 10th instant. Applications have continued to flow in and the total would probably have by now exceeded Rs. 60 lakhs had all the applicants' claims been accepted. Apart from this Rs. 15,00,000 had been subscribed before the prospectus was issued so that the total capital forthcoming for the railway from Jacobabad to Kushmere has exceeded Rs. 60,00,000. This floatation which marks a record in the history of Karachi business proves very clearly that there is an abundance of capital available in this country to those who know how to find it.

STEAM TRAMWAY FOR BANGALORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 14.

A special meeting of the Bangalore district board was held yesterday in response to the requisition of the Railway Secretary for Government calling for their views, resolved on the construction of a steam tramway between Bangalore and Kunigal, a distance of 42 miles. The probable cost will be 5 lakhs.

It was also resolved that the construction should be undertaken by the Board itself as a private company would not command the confidence of the public. The proposition, moved by Mr. Karmo Kristnamurtirao, was enthusiastically supported.

Kunigal is an important horse breeding centre and the tramway will pass through Magady, which is a trade centre. The line will be popular and paying.

SHANKARA JAVANTI CELEBRATIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 14.

The anniversary of the Sankara Jayanti was celebrated last week at the Indian Sanskrit Institute founded by the late Jagatguru of Sringari Mutt.

Pandit Lingesh Vidyabhusan alias Mahabhagbat-Vedanta-Vachaspati of Kruthoti and several other lecturers delivered addresses on philosophical subjects.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer delivered an address on "Sankara as a Teacher", placing before the audience the special features of Sankara's teachings. He said that Sankara never took a fact on authority, but always subjected it to rational criticisms before accepting it as truth. They would be never Sankara's followers if they accepted anything as true without seeing that it was based on reason and experience.

President Sri Mahabhagbat added that gratitude to those from whom they had derived any benefit, directly or indirectly, characterized all Hirdu religious ceremonies.

BANGALORE MURDER CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 14.

Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, has committed Merton and three others to stand their trial at the next Sessions on the charge of murder of a Eurasian carpenter named Milli[illegible] in Richmond Town on March 28. [illegible], the fifth accused, is still at large.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterda, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate, Rosky Cazal charged M. B. Edulkaka with criminal breach of trust. Mr. N. F. Nariman, pleader, defend the accused. The complainant alleged that on the 13th June 1912, the firm of Gazal Brothers, and Co., to which he belonged entrusted the accused, who professed to be a commission Agent, with twenty-two cases of A. D. C. Scotch whisky for sale on commission. On the 24th June the accused was entrusted with thirty cases, and with forty-five cases on the 10th July. The whisky was to be sold at Rs. 21 per case, but the complainant on making inquiries found that the accused had sold about forty-seven dozen of the A. D. C. Whisky for Rs. 768 and the rest at very low rates. The accused failed to bring in the sale proceeds to the complainant and render accounts.

His Worship said that the accused would be committed to take his trial at the Sessions if a prima facie case was made out against him.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Champsi Damsi, a blind bill collector employed by one Karidass Valabhji was charged with misappropriation in respect of Rs. 602, by Inspector Salmay. Mr. Jamshed Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that last week the accused collected the amount from five different customers and failed to pay it up. When he was arrested, the police succeeded in recovering Rs .549. The accused pleaded guilty and Mr. Kapadia prayed for a lenient sentence as this was the accused's first offence and almost the whole amount was recovered. His Worship on the accused's own plea convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 with the option of two month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY PICK POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Modi charged one Krishna Nana with theft. It appeared from the evidence that one Manishanker Bhaishunker Shastri was getting into a train at the Church Gate Station on Tuesday evening, when the accused, who is a lad of 15, removed from his pocket a purse containing Rs. 30 in notes and cash. The complainant happening to look back noticed his purse in the hands of the accused, seized him and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he picked up the purse as it had dropped from the complainant's pocket and that just as he was going to return it to the complainant he was seized by the latter and handed over to the police. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

THEFT OF A MOTOR CAR.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Ahmed Ebrahim with the theft of a motor car valued at about Rs. 5,500 belonging to Hyder Alias. The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was formely in the employ of Hyder Alias, removed the car from a garage in Cooper Street on the 9th instant and was driving it along Bhendy Bazaar when he ran over a Mahomedan woman, who was injured. The accused thereupon left the car and attempted to run away but was arrested, when it was found that he had stolen the car. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

Tram car No. 71, driven by Waluhadkhan Soominkhan, was proceeding along Charni Road towards Grant Road on Tuesday evening, and when the car was just near the Prarthna Samaj, Silas Meyer Solomon, a Jewish lad, aged about 18, who was riding a bicycle tried to pass the car by cutting in front of a bullock cart. Seeing a car coming in the opposite direction Solomon got confused and fell in front of car No. 71 and was caught up by the life guard. The driver immediately applied his electric brake and stopped the car. Solomon was pulled out and removed to hospital, where it was found that he had received only slight abraisons. He was treated and allowed to go home.

KILLED UNDER A TRAIN.

A Hindu Mill hand named Succaram Babaji was on Tuesday night killed under the up Poona Express Train. The deceased was crossing the G. I. P. Railway lines at the distant signal and side Sion Station when he was knocked down by the train and killed.

It is stated that H. M. S. Swiftsure the Flagship of the East India Squadron will visit Calcutta in July. The question is whether the Swiftsure with its displacement of 11,500 tons will be able to reach Calcutta. The Highflyer had a tonnage of only 5,600. The biggest vessel that has so far come up to Calcutta is the Haidan, which has tonnage of under 10,000 The second biggest is the Caledonia, with a tonnage of 9,000.

MRS. BESANT AND MR. LEADBEATER.

THE MADRAS LIBEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have endeavoured to obtain justice in a Madras Police Court. The Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Osman, has decided that the words complained of are not against the T. S. but only against Mr. Leadbeater. While unable to follow the magistrate's mind, I may accept this as clearing the T. S.

The magistrate then asserted, according to the telegram I have received, that I approve of the advice given by Mr. Leadbeater. This statement is against the whole of the documentary and oral evidence given at the trial, and is not supported by one solitary fact. I appeal, of course, against it.

As the idea that I approve of the advice given is absolutely false, and may do incalculable harm, I here place again on record the fact that from the first moment I heard of it in February, 1906, I expressed my strong disapproval, and that because of this disapproval, Mr. Leadbeater promised never to give it again. From this disapproval I have never deviated one hair's breadth, and I say again that, while I honour Mr. Leadbeater's noble character and pure life, I regard the advice he gave in a few cases as most mischievous and dangerous. He brought the idea over with him for the celibate priesthood of the Anglican High Church and the Roman Catholics, as a device for saving men from prostitution, and it has nothing to do with Theosophy or the Theosophical Society. The attempt to injure the T. S. by identifying it with this advice is shameful to all who descend to it, and, as the President of the T. S. I, once more, strongly repudiate it.

As regards the conduct of business in the division of the Madras Presidency Court before which I appeared, I shall—as soon as the appeal for revision is over—address a statement to the proper authorities.

Meanwhile, dear friends, have patience and endure.

Though the mills of God grind
Yet they grind exceeding small.
Though He stand and waits
with patience,
With exactness grinds He all.

To His justice and His mercy I leave my persecutors and myself, repeating the words said to have been spoken by the Christ: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

ANNIE BESANT, P. T. S.
May 10.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR.—Having heard the preposterous judgment of the magistrate in the criminal cases brought by Mrs. Besant and certain members of the Theosophical Society against the slanderous accusations made by those who seek to injure the Society, I feel constrained to write a few lines as to my personal knowledge of Mrs. Besant.

I came out to India in 1903 to work under her for India. I was present at Benares in 1906 when the accusation against Mr. Leadbeater was first made, and I can bear witness from my personal knowledge that Mrs. Besant unequivocally condemned at that time the practice spoken of, and that not only once, but over and over again. Since then, she has spoken against such practices, both publicly and privately, as degrading to humanity and against all canons of morality, let alone spirituality.

In 1903, I, as member of the Council of the Theosophical Society, voted against the re-entry of Mr. Leadbeater into the T. S., because I felt that it was not desirable for one against whom such an accusation had been made to be placed in a prominent position in the Society.

Mrs. Besant, in her love of justice and freedom of thought, backed by the opinion of the vast majority of the Society, endorsed the resolution permitting his return, if he wished to re-enter; but is this a reason that a woman should be vilified by men who know nothing about her, and whose lives are not a hundredth part as pure as hers?

I have lived in constant intimate intercourse with Mrs. Besant for more than ten years, and I know her purity, and that her one aim is to give in precept lofty ideals which she enforces by her noble example.

That such a woman should be thus besmirched will call for an indignant protest from East and West alike, from all who have any feeling of truth and justice.

Yours truly,
FRANCESCA ARUNDALE,
Fellow of the Theosophical Society.
Shanti Kunji, Benares, May 10th.

MRS. BESANT'S NEW COLLEGE.

Mrs. Besant has issued the following statement:—

The above School, later to be exuanded into a College, is being established at Benares, under the auspices of the *Theosophical Educational Trust*, with the object of imparting to its students an education which shall meet the requirements both of the spiritual and of the worldly life.

The spirit of the School will be that embodied in the book *Education as Service* by Alcyone (J. Krishnamurti), and the religious instruction given will consist of the broad spiritual truths which are the common basis of all religions. *The Universal Text Book of Religion and Morals*, edited by Annie Besant, P.T.S., and published by the General Council of the Theosophical Society, will be the religious Text Book.

It will be the special endeavour of the School to awaken in its students a clear sense of their responsibilities as citizens of a world-wide Empire, training them to place the common citizenship above all party, provincial, or racial, distinctions. The School will, therefore, strive to inculcate in each student: (1) a reverent spirit towards the essential features of his own ancestral faith, and a sympathetic comprehension of religions other than his own; (2) a loyal devotion to the Sovereign; and (3) eagerness to fit himself to contribute to the welfare of his Motherland and the Empire. In order to teach these principles by example as well as by precept, the members of the staff will be most carefully chosen, and character will be regarded as more important than even academical distinctions.

No married students will be admitted to the School, nor later to the College, and students who marry while members of the institution will be required to leave at once.

Special strees will be laid on physical instruction, and every student will be required to take regular physical exercise in the School playground after the ordinary work of the day is over. Special exercise will be provided for such students as, under medical orders, are unable to play games.

All preparation for the next day's work will be done during school hours. There will, therefore, be no home lessons nor private tutors.

Every student will be required to undergo a periodical medical examination as to his state of health.

Every student, whether boarder or day-boy, will be required to wear the School uniform while in the School premises. The uniform will consist of dhoti or phyjamas and a long coat, white or dark blue according to the season, and a light blue safa is to be worn at such times as may be prescribed by the School authorities. Arrangements for the uniform are to be made with the Headmaster at the time of the boy's admission.

No boy will be admitted as a day student unless the Headmaster is satisfide as to the suitability, of his place of residence and guardian.

The School will appl for official recognition as soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed, and in the mean time the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th classes will be opened on July 7th, 1913, at Janana Geha, Kamachha, Benares City.

The fees are as follows:—

Class Tution fee per month Admis-
The School will apply for official re-

Class	Tution month fee per	Admission fee:
VIII	... Rs. 1/-	Rs. 1/-
VII	... Rs. 1/-	
VI	... As. 12/-	
V	... As. 12/-	

If sufficient applications are forthcoming, a small boarding house will be opened close to the School premises with an admission fee of Rs. 5/- and monthly charges amounting to Rs. 16/- including the cost of uniforms.

The President of the *Theosophical Educational Trust* Mrs. Annie Besant) has appointed as Honorary Principal Mr. C. S. Arundale, F.T.S., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), F. R. H. Hist (on leaves) late Hon. Pricipal, Central Hindu College, Benares, The Honorary Headmaster is Mr. P. K. Telang, F.T.S., M.A., LL.B., late Honorary Professor of History in the C. H. C, and the following members of the late Staff of that College or School have also been selected:

Mr. B. Sanjiav Rao, F.T.S., B.A. (Cantab) on leave.

Mr. Damodar Prasad, F.T.S., B. Sc.

Mr. Mool Chand, F.T.S., J.C.T.

Mr. M. G. Kanitkar, F.T.S., B.A.

Miss Herington, F.T.S.

The badge of the School is a silver five-pointed Star on the School colour —bright blue.

The *Theosophical Educational Trust has acquired a large piece of ground* close to the School, which will temporarily be used as a playground.

ASSAM FORESTS.

The Forest Department of Assam which is now pursuing a progressive policy, says the "Englishman," intends to appoint during the present year a second Conservator whose appointment has already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State as the work of the department, which increases year by year, is already too heavy for one Conservator to cope with. The province possesses in its forests a very valuable asset and in order that full benefit may be derived from this, expenditure is necessary on roads and buildings to facilitate their working and to make them accessible to traders thereby obviating the expensive departmental operations undertaken in order to place the timber on the market.

LOVE JURY.

A Cincinnati pastor has empanelled a church jury to decide love and marriage questions submitted by members of his congregation needing advice.

A series of sermons on the ideal home produced so many appeals for such guidance from young men and women that a jury of six men and six women was formed to hear them, the questioner's identity being concealed.

On a young woman's question "Shall I marry a man several years my junior?" ten of the jury voted "Yes," one man and one woman not voting.

Lord St. Levan recently unveiled a tablet which had been placed in Truro Cathedral to the memory of King Edward and as a record of the fund raised in Cornwall on behalf of hospitals, nursing associations, and sanatoria.

LORD A. DOUGLAS.

FAILURE OF LIBEL SUIT.

A BOOK ABOUT OSCAR WILDE.

The hearing was concluded on April 22, of the action brought by Lord Alfred Douglas against Mr. Arthur Ransome, author of "Oscar Wilde: A Critical Study," and the "Times" Book Club. It had occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury at the High Courts four days.

Plaintiff sought to recover damages for an alleged libel in the book named, and also asked for an injunction to restrain its sale. He asserted that passages bore the interpretation.

That he was responsible for the public disgrace and infamy of Wilde;

That he was instrumental in bringing about his disgrace;

That he stayed with him after he came out of prison from mercenary motives only;

And that he finally abandoned his friend and left him penniless in Naples.

In his defence Mr. Ransome pleaded justification. The "Times" Book Club denied that they were guilty of negligence in publishing the book.

After an absence of two hours, the jury returned a verdict for defendants, for whom judgment was entered.

Counsel for plaintiff were Mr. Cecil Hayes and Mr. Harold Benjamin (instructed by Mr. C. R. Cran.) Mr. J. H. Campbell, K.C., and Mr. McCardie (instructed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis) appeared for the defendant Ransome; and Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., Mr. E. Hills, and Mr. H. Gritten (instructed by Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones) for the "Times" Book Club.

Addressing the jury, Mr. F. E. Smith said if the standard by which books were to be judged was that they should contain nothing that might harm a young girl, he thought they would have to take a very pessimistic view of modern literature. And there would be a wholesale clearance from the shelves of public and private libraries. In defence of Mr. Ransome, Mr. Campbell said Lord Alfred Douglas had chosen, with amazing stupidity, to bring this case into court, and had chosen three isolated passages from the book which gave no clue by name to the individual referred to, and which were not news to people who knew to whom they referred, because such people knew all the facts.

"VIVISECTED SOUL."

Mr. Hayes, dealing with Mr. Campbell's cross-examination of Lord Alfred Douglas, described it as "the vivisection of a soul." He rebuked Mr. Campbell for laying emphasis on an expression which Lord Alfred Douglas had used, when he said Wilde was tried by a jury of shopkeepers. He thought that little wheeze of prejudice failed, because it was a special jury that were now trying the case.

Mr. Justice Darling: I don't suppose the jury mind. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hayes further remarked that Mr. Campbell had the audacity to remark that plaintiff had fenced with him. Fancy plaintiff, poor man, trying to fence with an eminent counsel from the Emerald Isle, who was slashing at him with a two-edged sword. (Laughter.)

Counsel also described "De Profundis" as one of the fiercest and blackest indictments ever written to any man. He enumerated the money that plaintiff had given Wilde, including a contribution towards his funeral expenses and his monument.

The Judge: They have put up a monument to him fit for Napoleon.

Mr. Hayes: That is since his regeneration. He has arisen from the dead.

Mr. Smith: There is no evidence of that. (Laughter.)

Commenting on the production of the manuscripts of "De Profundis" from the British Museum, Mr. Hayes said it was a good thing that Lord Alfred Douglas had not lived 2,000 years ago, and had not gone through some form of reincarnation, because Mr. Campbell would have subpoenaed some of the mummies from the British Museum to give evidence against him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Campbell made some remark, to which Mr. Hayes retorted: Don't speak disrespectfully of mummies—you may be one yourself one day. (Laughter.)

THE JUDGE'S QUESTIONS.

At this stage Lord Alfred Douglas was questioned by his lordship: Is it by request of Lady Alfred Douglas that you are bringing this action?—It is not exactly by her request. When she showed me the book, she said, "Have you seen this? What are you going to do about it?" I said, "I suppose I shall have to bring an action," and she said, "I suppose you will." She has always thought I ought to take it. So have my friends and relations. I consulted them all.

Did she believe what was said against you?—She knew it was not true. She knew all the circumstances when she married me.

Some expressions were used as to this having broken up your home. You said Lady Alfred Douglas knew it was not true, and knew all the circumstances when she married you. Is she still living with you?—I cannot say that she is. I can neither say that she is or is not living with me. She is staying with her father, and I have received affectionate letters from her during the last fortnight. I fully expect she will return to me.

Is she or is she not living with you?—My lord, I don't think it is quite fair to press me. She is not at this moment staying with me, but I fully expect her to return.

Are you on good terms with her father?—No. I never have been. I have been outwardly, but he has always been an enemy of mine and tried to make mischief between me and my wife.

THE SUMMING UP.

In his summing up his lordship remarked that the law said the "Times" Book Club were not liable for the circulation of books that might be libellous if they proved that they acted without negligence. No one would say that such great works as Lecky's "History of Morals" and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" should not be circulated by a library. The proper guardians of young girls were their parents, not a library.

Rabelais had been referred to, but he (the Judge) could not read a chapter of Rabelais without being bored to death. No one disputed that Oscar Wilde was a great literary artist, a great manager of words, whether they liked his ideas or not, or whether they thought his ideas were cheap paradoxes, each one of which took a whole day to elaborate. Everybody agreed that he was a great artist in words. His "De Profundis" was a remarkable and interesting document, as a study of what a bad man—but a man of genius—went through in prison, and the effect of prison on him. But one might make a mistake if they assumed that everything he said was gospel. People in prison often made grossly unfair attacks on other people in order to excuse and apologise for themselves. But neither must it be supposed that all Oscar Wilde wrote was untrue.

This "De Profundis" was a study of a remarkable man. It was deposited at the British Museum, and would have remained there unpublished for 60 years if plaintiff had not brought this action. What right had he to complain that defendants had broken the seal and disclosed the manuscript to the jury in their own defence? It reminded him of a naturalist who wrote of a badger, "this animal is very vicious; he will defend himself when attacked." (Laughter.)

TRIBUTE TO PRESS.

Alluding to Lord Alfred Douglas's letters to Mr. Labouchere, to Wilde, and his poems, his lordship said plaintiff was a man of undoubted ability. He had talents, which, if cultivated, might have taken him to a high position in literature. He had written poems which showed genius. Instead of utilising the undoubted advantages he possessed by reason of his position to serve his cuntry, at the age of 27 he was writing these things.

Plaintiff was not mentioned by name in the book, and he did not profess that anyone called his attention to it except his wife. Plaintiff said that his wife did not think any worse of him, and that she knew all about the circumstances when she married him. "I hope she did," said his lordship.

Mr. Justice Darling concluded his summing up by a tribute to the Press.

"I asked the Press when the case began," he said, "to publish as little as their sense of duty would allow them. I am glad to say of the newspaper Press of England that, so far as I have seen, their own good feeling has led them to make the case as decent as it could be made."

A juryman wanted to put a question to Lord Alfred, but the judge pointed out that he was not present, adding "I have never before known a Court treated by a litigant in this fashion."

When the jury had retired Mr. Campbell said he wished to state that Sir George Lewis, who acted for Lady Alfred Douglas, had been expressly authorised and instructed by her to inform his lordship that, so far from instigating the proceedings, she had always regretted them, and had done her best to prevent them.

After an absence of two hours the jury returned, and answered questions put to them by his lordship as follows:

Are the words complained of by plaintiff and printed at p. 157 of defendant Ransome's book a libel on plaintiff?—Yes.

If so are they true?—Yes.

Are the words complained of at pages 182 and 183 a libel on plaintiff?—Yes.

Are the words complained of at page 196 a libel on plaintiff?—No.

Were the defendants, the "Times" Book Club guilty of negligence in circulating or selling the book?—No.

His Lordship entered judgment for both defendants with costs.

Lord A. Douglas intends to ask for a new trial on the ground of misdirection by the Judge.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The fifth international congress for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic will be held in London commencing on June 30, and continuing until July 4.

The opening ceremony will take place on Monday morning at 10-30, when a welcome to the foreign delegates will be offered by the Lord Mayor of London and leaders of religious, social, and philanthropic work. There will be a large attendance of official and unofficial delegates from every country in Europe, Canada, Australia, the United States, South America, Egypt &c. All the arrangements for the congress are being carried out by the National Vigilance Association.

The death occurred at Mahableshwar yesterday, after several week's illness Mr. Pendlebury, Agent and Manager of H. H. the Nizams Railway, the deceased was well known in Bombay where he was for many years Assistant Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway when the late Mr. Duxbury was Traffic Manager. As Agent and Manager of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway he worked hard for the line under his chrge and was very popular with all officials.

PRINCE OF WALES.

TRAVELS ON THE CONTINENT.

"The Prince of Wales returned to Oxford on Saturday (April 19), after passing the vacation in Germany, where it may be supposed he has spent his time with enjoyment and profit," says the "Times." "In Germany, as in France, he has had such opportunities as only fall to one in his station of improving his knowledge of a foreign language and of being initiated into the ways of a foreign society.

THE PRINCE IN GERMANY.

"He has travelled through a portion of the German Empire which is well known for its natural beauty and its ancient culture; he has visited a district with which he is ancestrally connected; he has motored, he has seen sights, he has shot, he has attended the theatre; and he has no doubt made many friends at the Court where he has been a guest. Stuttgart is one of the pleasantest cities of South Germany, and the capital of a kingdom which, as we were told in the ballad about the princes assembled at Worms to appraise the merits of their respective dominions, was adjudged, for the best of reasons, to be the richest of all. The Prince is no doubt destined to visit Germany again and in more august circumstances, but it is possible that he may never quite recapture the charm of this first and less formal tour. There are probably a good many of us who wish that they could see the same sights again with the eyes of youth.

"Most Englishmen who, at the same age as the Prince, though moving in less exalted circles, have passed a period *in statu pupillari* in Germany or in France, look back upon the experience with pleasure. It is a pity that more of us do not share these agreeable recollections. Of the two countries Germany is in some ways perhaps the better suited to receive the Englishman while he is still a lad, and it is no disparagemenut to his German hosts if in after years he shows a preference for Latin Europe.

THINGS TO NOTICE.

"An appreciation of the Latin countries comes later as a rule to the average Englishman; but when he is young he soon finds himself at ease in Germany, where the homeliness which the language reveals as he makes progress in it, and the general good cheer soon relieve the first sensation of strangeness. The art of living is by no means ill understood in many agreeably-situated and well-laid-out towns in South Germany.

"They manage some things in Germany even better, and many things otherwise, than in England; and the impressionable years are the time to study them. In a country where patriotism is ardent, where the lessons of discipline are enforced, where science is promptly harnessed in the service of the community, and where the arts of music and the drama have long been held in high esteem, there is surely much for the young foreigner to observe if he goes with a good will and with the intention of making the most of his opportunities.

"For the young men of our well-to-do families, who have both money and leisure for travel, the opportunities of going abroad ought to mean something more than they so often mean at present. It ought to be much more widely realised in England that our two greatest Continental neighbours, France and Germany, are worthy of serious and, if possible, prolonged visits, and that it is incumbent upon as many as have the means and are of the right age to make themselves as well acquainted as they can with the best Continental ways of thinking and living."

FRENCH EXPRESS MYSTERY.

BRITISHER FOUND INJURED ON LINE.

A mysterious tragedy in a train, and in which the victim is an Englishman, took place on the night of April 17 near Dijon, on the Paris-Rome line.

Towards 4 o'clock next morning, the police found on the high road adjoining the railway line near Dijon an unconscious man who had suffered grave injuries and who was covered with blood. He was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

The man had apparently fallen from an express train bound for Dijon.

On the line close to the spot where the victim was picked up, an official found a bowler hat containing £10 in English gold, a Cook's railway ticket bearing the railway stamp of Modane and dated April 17, and a pocket-book containing a visiting card with the name "George Morgan, Swansea."

On recovering consciousness the injured man was questioned by the authorities, but as he could only speak English an interpreter was sent for. When this man arrived, however, the injured traveller had become delirious, and could only make unintelligible sounds. He is a man of about 40.

It seems almost certain that he did not meet with his injuries by falling from the train which was 33 miles from Dijon.

The police believe that he was attacked in the train and that he either tried to escape, after a struggle, by jumping out of the train, or that his assailants threw him out of the carriage, and that on recovering consciousness he managed to walk a few yards till his strength gave way and he fell on the high road.

His Excellency Lord Pentland on the morning of the 24th instant pays a visit to the Avalanche fisher breeding farm, Ootacamund.

MR. BYRAN AND TEMPERANCE.

WINELESS BANQUET.

Mr. Bryan's wineless dinner to the Diplomatic Corps, and the designation of official Washington by a facetious foreign journalist as "Wishy-Washington," form the subject of endless comments, satirical, sarcastic or condemnatory, according to the point of view of the speakers.

So widespread is the controversy now raging round the goblets of unfermented grape juice, offered at that dinner to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, that the Secretary of State has been moved to issue a solemn explanation. From his point of view, he complains that the newspaper references to the wineless banquet were inaccurate, and adds that the facts are as follow:—

"This was the first dinner we have given to members of the Diplomatic Corps, and therefore the first time we came into contact with the social custom of serving wine at dinner. Seven other Ambassadors, then in the city, and their wives were invited to meet the British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, and as all the male guests were from foreign countries, I thought it proper to explain to them the reason for our failure to conform to what seems to have been customary.

"Believing that the issue should be met frankly, I told them when we sat down to table that Mrs. Bryan and I had been teetotalers from our youth, as were our parents before us, and that we had never served liquor at our table. That when the President was kind enough to tender me a portfolio of State, I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be any embarrassment to the Administration. He generously left the matter to our discretion. I expressed the hope that our friendship would be made as apparent to our guests, and our hospitality so cordial, that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regarded it as weakness.

"My remarks were applauded by the company. We never spent a more enjoyable evening. We can, therefore, consider the incident as closed, and the custom established so far as we are concerned."

The banquet has given a tremendous advertisement to the makers of unfermented grape juice, which Mr. Bryan pronounces a most delicious and wholesome drink.

It has also definitely substituted "Grape-fruit diplomacy" for "Dollar diplomacy," the sobriquet applied to American foreign policy under Mr. Bryan's predecessor.

MR. BONAR LAW ON NEWSPAPERS.

PRESS GALLERY DINNER.

The King replying to a message from the annual dinner of the Press Gallery at the House of Commons on the 25th April expressed appreciation of the "expressions of loyalty on the part of those on whom devolves the responsibility of transmiting to the public accounts of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament."

Mr. Bonar Law was the chief guest at the dinner, and his health was proposed by Mr. Harry Jones in an exceedingly able, humorous and witty speech.

Mr. Bonar Law in reply, said:—"Your power over the reputation of individuals is immense. I remember the first speech I made in the House of Commons. I looked up the morning papers next day with a pardonable degree of interest, and the only comment on my performance was in these words, 'The debate was continued with characteristic dullness by Mr. So-and-So and Mr. So-and-So and Mr. Law' (Laughter.)

"You provide the limelight. You turn it up and down as you please, but you should not be guided entirely by established reputations. You should be on the look out for new talent, and whenever you see any sign, give it every encouragement in your power. (Applause.)

"I wonder if you sometimes ask yourselves what it is that makes the difference between success and failure in the House of Commons? It is a lottery. It is not altogether trains; it is something else.

"There is no place in the world, in my opinion, where fluent speaking counts for less than in the House of Commons. On the other hand, good speaking counts enormously—more, I think, than anywhere else in the world. I do not speak of eloquence—that is something quite apart. I do not think I can honestly say I have ever heard one single eloquent speech in the House of Commons. There is, of course, plenty of rhetoric; and rhetoric, if it is good, is not to be despised, but it is not eloquence. Eloquence is fire, and rhetoric even at its best is only fireworks. For effective speech, the speaker should think only of his subject and absolutely forget himself.

"A man must win the confidence of those upon whose support he relies, and he cannot win that confidence unless he wins at the same time the reputation of not playing entirely for his own hand, and of not thinking of his own ambition, but of being disinterested. I think this reputation is not easily gained unless it is in reality deserved."

A gang of men numbering thirty, known as, "Kanai Bauri's gang," are being tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Asansol on charges of bad livelihood. The men are all members of the Bauri caste and are suspected of having been responsible for eight recent dacoities on the coal fields. The police have recovered much of the property stolen in these dacoities.

CRICKET IN 1913.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON

COUNTY PROGRAMMES.

The following interesting article by "Wanderer" appears in the "Athletic News":—

The approach of May, the fact that cricketers are busily engaged in practising whenever a favourable opportunity presents itself, are indications of the proximity of another cricket season. Humanity lives by hope, and those identified with the summer game form no exception. For years some of the county clubs have existed by holding out to themselves the prospects of a flourishing future. In some cases, e.g., Warwickshire, anticipations have been realised, and success in the field and an increased membership have gone hand-in-hand, but with the majority it has been one long struggle against misfortune. The cruelly wet summer of 1912 proved the climax, and since September the subject of Cricket Reform has provided admirable food for argument. I do not propose to deal with it to-day, and as a matter of fact those interested in the discussion will have means during the season of giving their support in a more practical manner than by lamenting the decline of public patronage. There may be changes necessary in connection with playing the Championship series, in the arrangement of the fixture cards, but I do not think that there are any radical alterations required in the fundamental laws of the game. More "life" in the play, greater energy in the administrative department, with the favourable assistance of the Press, and above all decent summer weather, and things will prove nothing like so black as they are painted.

A QUIET CAMPAIGN.

The year 1912 was to have made history, but rain-filled clouds, sodden pitches, and disappointing cricket from the Colonials caused the result to fall far short of expectations, the Triangular Tournament to create nothing like the furore anticipated, though I am not one of those who would regard it as an absolute failure. The weak points in the scheme were accentuated by the weather, though we may selfishly derive consolation from the fact that the Mother Country unquestionably asserted her supremacy. This season dare one risk the term "summer"? will furnish the calm after the bustle we are to be free from any touring teams from Greater Britain or elsewhere, and shall be able to concentrate our attention on home cricket.

A not very pretentious tour in the West Indies was undertaken in the early months of this year by a team under the auspices of the M. C. C., and the cricket in Australia has naturally received some attention. Death has unfortunately been busy, and to name but a few who have paid the debt of nature I would mention Messrs. J. H. Sinclair, H. G. Owen, Oliver Redgate, F. M. Buckland, J. Turner, W. J. Seton, also E. B. Dwyer, H. Holmes, Geo. Frost, Geo. Osborne, W. Chatterton, and T. Jayes.

THE LEADING HOME FIXTURES.

Last year these events were considerably overshadowed by the tours of the Colonials, though the fact that "the big fortnight" was favoured with about the only really summer weather rendered them among the most enjoyable. The dates allocated for 1913 are almost the corresponding ones. Oxford v. Cambridge will be played at Lord's on Monday, July 7, and following days, Henley again avoiding clashing, and Eton v. Harrow will follow, on Friday, July 11, and succeeding day. The Gentlemen v. Players' match at the Oval will be played simultaneously (July 10, 11, 12), and the Lord's match, which was separated in 1912 by Australia v. South Africa, will immediately follow, i.e., on Monday, July 14, etc. There had been a desire to play an England XI. against the Rest in order to keep together the nucleus of an International team, but, though the idea was most favourably received, it is not likely to be put into practice until 1914. It might have assited in the selection of a side which we are under obligation to send out to South Africa next winter.

The Scarborough Festival is set to open on St. Partridge Day with M.C.C. v. Forkshire, to be followed by Gentlemen v. Players and North v. South. The Champion County v. Rest of England match, devoted to the same charitable purposes as before, is set for September 15 and three following days, and will act as a wind-up to a season which will, I trust, establish the fact that cricket is not in such a bad way as some would have us believe.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Whatever changes may be in store for 1914 the competition this season will be on the old lines, and unequal number of matches and a far from complete interchange of fixtures by the sixteen contestants. With unfavourable balance-sheets the tendency has certainly been to reduce rather than augment the fixture cards, though in some cases the absence of the Colonial tourists has rendered a renewal of lapsed engagements practicable.

Dealing with the teams in the order of precedence in 1912, the first is.

YORKSHIRE (CHAMPIONS).

No county suffered more financially from the weather last season than Yorkshire, whose loss for three years has been about £2,700. Happily it had a balance of five figures, so that the outlook is not so serious as it might at first blush appear to be. Moreover, there was the compensation of regaining the Championship last year, a distinction previously secured as recently as 1908. Only one of 19 home engagements was actually free from interference by the weather.

All the other first-class counties will be met with the exception of Derbyshire, Cambridge University opposed at Fenner's at the end of May, M.C.C. at Scarborough, and an England XI. met at Harrogate on August 21, etc., the scratch side being captained either by Lord Hawke or Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, who are now in America on business negotiations. A third match with Lancashire will be played at Liverpool on the occasion of the King's visit there in July. Sir A. W. White will again captain the first team, and Mr. R. W. Frank the second eleven, which will pursue its policy of playing district matches, also home-and-home games with the second elevens of Lancashire and Surrey. Of the county contests those with Lancashire (August Bank Holiday), Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire are allocated to Leeds; Sussex, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and Middlesex to Sheffield; the Kent, Somerset, and Essex games to Bradford. Worcestershire appear at Huddersfield, Notts at Dewsbury, Surrey at Hull, and Hampshire at Harrogate, whilst as a curtain-raiser the team, which has been at practice for several weeks past, will play Rotherham and District at Rotherham on May 8 and 9. It is said that this will be the last season in the XI. of Schofield Haigh, and that he will take up the position of coach at Winchester, temporarily held by E. Wainwright. He has been before the public for over fifteen years and it is as well that the county has several cricketers of ability who will necessarily shortly have to step into the shoes of some of the veterans of the side. The doings of Booth and Drake will particularly be watched; others are Oldroyd and Kilner. It has been decided to take lunch each day at half-past one. Additional subscribers are asked for, and it is felt that in such a county as Yorkshire these new members should be forthcoming to the extent of nearly four figures. No week-end starts are to be tried.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Although occupying second place last season and narrowly missing the premiership Northamptonshire is one of those in danger of omission should a substantial reduction in the contestants for the championship take place. For one thing it is the junior, for another it has made its voice much heard in proposals which have not tended to popularity. Into the rights and wrongs of this danger it is no business of mine to enter here. A busy season opens on the 8th prox. at the Oval, and no fewer than eleven other counties figure on the list, Gloucestershire and Lancashire giving dates. There will be a game with Cambridge University at Cambridge, with All-Scotland at Dundee before the August Bank Holiday, and v. Durham at Sunderland later in that month. Leicestershire and Surrey will furnish a home Whit week, Somerset and Sussex a week in July, the latter being granted to Wells as a benefit Second-eleven games will be played at Warwickshire, and four of the home fixtures (v. Essex, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, and Warwickshire) will start on Fridays.

Practice has been indulged in for some time past, the coaching being in the hands of Geo. Thompson, and a Colts match v. Wellingborough Grammar School has been fixed for May 28. It is expected that all last season's eleven will be available, under the leadership of Mr. G. A. T. Vials, and Thorp, the Northampton goalkeeper, has been added to the staff as reserve wicket-keeper to Buswell. He is also described as a dashing bat. Whether the Midland team would be as well served by a dry season as on the wet pitches of 1912 is a matter of opinion, but the ensuing campaign is being looked forward to as full of promise.

KENT.

We next pass to Kent, who opened disastrously, but subsequently wound up in a most favourable position, winning outright 14 out of 25 games—more than credited to any other county. The fixtures with Warwickshire have been revived, and consequently the only first class county not met will be Derbyshire. Sussex and Notts appear at Canterbury in the Week (August 4-9), and the latter will be set apart under the usual terms as a benefit to Humphreys. A right-of-way to the South Canterbury Station has been acquired. Essex and Warwickshire figure in the Tonbridge Week (June 16-21), Worcestershire and Yorkshire at Tonbridge Wells (July 14-19), where the suffragettes have burned down the pavilion, Lancashire and Middlesex at Mote Park, Maidstone (July 21-26), and Hampshire and Northamptonshire at Dover (August 21-27), a Sunday intervening in the last case. Surrey once more "face the music" at Blackheath, Somerset at Catford, Gloucestershire at Gravesend, and Leicestershire at Canterbury late in August, whilst early in the season there are matches v. M.C.C., at Lord's, and Oxford University, at Oxford.

Mr. E. W. Dillon, who was handicapped last season by an accident and the calls of business, will be able to captain the team until August, when either Mr. J. R. Mason (the announcement of whose permanent retirement was a little premature) or Mr. S. H. Day will assume control. Nearly all the old players will be available, though Morfee has left Tonbridge, where Mr. G. J. V. Weigall has succeeded Captain McCanlis as coach at the nursery. The pressing need is for a fast bowler as successor in due course to Arthur Fielder.

LANCASHIRE

must next be dealt with. I am inclined to regard the Palatinate as a stronger county in 1912 than their position in the list, fourth, would convey. They defeated the Australians twice, and to them the South Africans lost their only fixture with a county. Everything this year points to a successful campaign. Practice at Old Trafford began this week, as with Whitsun falling so early the visit of Yorkshire is the initial county fixture on May 12. All the other first-class counties, except Hampshire and Somerset, will be met, the games with Northamptonshire and Gloucestershire having been revived, and an extra game with Yorkshire (to reckon as first-class) will, as already noted, be decided at Liverpool, in July, during the visit of their Majesties. Middlesex appear at Aigburth in August; all the other home games are at Old Trafford, where Arthur Paul is to receive the proceeds of the Northamptonshire game on July 3, etc. The experiment will be tried of starting the Derbyshire fixtures on Fridays.

A fast bowler is the chief need of the side which will again be captained by A. H. Hornby. F. R. R. Brooke will not be regularly available till the middle of July, but it is hoped that R. H. Spooner will again assist, and that Kenneth G. MacLeod, kept out of cricket last season through illness, will be available about the end of May. The professional players have been preparing for the fray, though Fairclough has been seriously ill during the winter. Albert Ward will again be ground manager and coach at Old Trafford. The 2nd XI. exchange Bank Holiday dates with Yorkshire 2nd.

MIDDLESEX

had disastrous weather experiences in 1912, and the big balance in hand has been rapidly melting away. The card will consist of home-and-home fixtures with the same ten counties as last season, these embracing the strongest—eight of them being met at Lord's off the reel before the last week of June, and the other couple at the end of August—with a two-day fixture v. M.C.C. at Lord's on the 5th prox., followed by a visit to Cambridge University. The experiment of Friday or Saturday starts will be tried with Essex and Survey. The M.C.C. take the proceeds of the Whitsuntide match at Lord's with Hampshire—which also begins on Saturday—as a benefit for that most deserving pro-Alco Hearne.

Much will depend upon the ability of P. F. Warner to stand the strain of first-class cricket. He has greatly improved in health, but there must be an element of doubt. I sincerely trust it will be dispelled, as, candidly speaking, the prospects are none too rosy. Middlesex has a nucleus of good professionals, notably Tarrant and J. W. Hearne, but that able all round Cantab, E. L. Kidd, may not be available regularly—it is announced that he may assist Stirling County—nor G. E. V. Crutchley. The brothers Littlejohn have also their medical profession to attend to, and the best one can hope is that the "Old Adam" will induce the amateur contingent to turn out whenever it is possible—one cannot ask for more, as duty must come first.

HAMPSHIRE.

No county of late years, has recovered prestige to a greater extent than Hampshire, which possesses a very energetic secretary in Mr. F. H. Bacon. The card is a busy one, consisting of 26 championship matches—Lancashire and Northamtonshire are not opposed but Notts are added—one encounter with each University and a game with the M.C.C. at Lord's. Matches with Surrey and Notts form the Southampton Week in June. Yorkshire and Gloucestershire the Bournemouth Week late in August, whilst Portsmouth receives the home matches with Kent, Essex, and Somerset. The County enclosure looks in first-rate condition. All last season's players are expected to assist except Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, who has returned to the East and Mr. G. N. Bignell, also abroad. On the other hand, it is hoped that Major J. G. Greig will be available, also the Gaekwad of Baroda, who is qualified by residence. Unfortunately, the operation which Kennedy has recently undergone will probably keep him out of the side until towards the end of July. This will be a serious loss to the county, whose chief want is fast bowling. An extended trial is likely to be given to S. Pothecary, a left-handed bowler attached to the Southampton nursery. A feature about Hampshire is that, like Kent, they play as a rule attractive cricket.

SURREY.

has little time for idleness, though the first county fixture is a trifle later than usual, viz., v. Northamptonshire on May 8. It will be preceded by a two-day trial match on May Day, with the annual general meeting during the afternoon. Thirteen other countries are met, the exceptions being Derbyshire and Somerset, also Scotland at the Oval on June 12, etc. Reference has already been made to the Gentlemen v. Players' match at Kennington on July 10—12, the Champion County—Rest of England fixture (September 15—18) as a wind-up. Neither 'Varsity will be met. There are the usual 2nd XI., Gentlemen of Surrey, Young Players, and Club and Ground contests, and Mr. R. C. Grellet will continue as cricket instructor. Mr. M. C. Bird will again act as captain, and the teams will be on much the same lines as last season, though Major Bush is not likely to find time for county cricket, and Ducat has been placed hors de combat through his serious accident in the football field. Much is expected of the Malvernian, Mr. D. J. Knight. Surrey possesses plenty of talent, but has not always known how to make the most of it.

NOTTS.

have added Hampshire to their list of county rivals and will open with the customary game with the M.C.C. at Lord's (May 7), this giving a total card of 21 fixtures. They will start the out matches with Leicestershire and Derbyshire on Saturdays, the home game with the latter on a Friday. Mr. A. O. Jones will act as skipper, and all last year's players are available. No falling-off is anticipated on the part of the older hands, and it is thought that Riley, Lee, and Whysall will all be seen to greater advantage. There is need of accession to the bowling strength of the side, which last year was the weak point in a rather disappointing season. There are several promising youngsters on the ground staff, who may be regarded as good enough for a trial during the season.

WARWICKSHIRE

though they failed to maintain their position of 1911, had a far from bad season last year, and secured a gratifying accession of new members. It is hoped that the membership (about 2100) will at least be maintained. After 13 years the games with Kent have been revived, increasing the card to 24 Championship contests, whilst Northamptonshire 2nd XI. will be met on the Bank Holiday dates, which are again exchanged by the 1st XI. with their neighbours, Worcestershire. The Sussex match is allocated to Coventry, the Gloucestershire game to Nuneaton, Several of the out games are to be started at the week-end, that with Derbyshire at Derby on a Wednesday.

Mr. Frank R. Foster will, happily, be found officiating again as skipper, and the list, which has kindly been forwarded to me, includes the names of all those who assisted in 1912, and especially good things are expected of Mr. C. K. Langley. Santall has been secured to look after the young talent. A testimonial is being promoted on behalf of John Bates, who is retiring from the position of groundman after 25 years' service. The County Committee has headed the list with a grant of £50 from the club funds.

SUSSEX

who stand tenth on the list, will miss both the Jam of Nawanagar and Mr. H. L. Simms, though it is hoped that the latter may be able to assist occasionally. The professionals will be the same as in 1912 except Leach, who has secured an engagement in the Lancashire League. The nursery, with its fixture list, is to continue under Mr. W. Newham, but there are no Club and Ground matches, and in order to reduce the club's heavy liabilities a Shilling Fund is to be started shortly. Vine's faithful services are to receive recognition by having the Yorkshire match at Hastings in August set apart for his benefit. Including two fixtures with the Cantabs and one at Brighton with the Dark Blues there is a total of 31 first-class contests, Worcestershire being again the only county not met. The Horsham Week (July 21-26) will consist of the home matches with Northamptonshire and Lancashire, the Eastbourne Week (August 7-13) of the Middlesex and Somerset games, whilst the attractions for Brighton festival (August 21-27) will be Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, and for Hastings, which immediately follows (August 28-September 3), Yorkshire and Surrey.

(To be continued.)

HOW TO BRIGHTEN CRICKET.

THE L-B-W RULE.

In the "Daily Mail," Mr. R. E. Foster makes some suggestions concerning the brightening of first-class cricket. He writes as follows:—

From various suggestions the one that appears most acceptable is that of an alteration in the present l b w rule, as advocated by Mr. A. G. Steel and others. Undoubtedly legs are becoming too important an asset, to the detriment of the game, at any rate from the spectator's point of view. May I make two suggestions for the consideration of those interested in the question, which, in my humble opinion, might make the game more attractice and which, as far as I know, have not hitherto been proposed?

(1) The adoption of Mr. Steel's suggestion as to the l b w rule only so far as concerns the off side of the wicket—*i.e.*, a batsman shall be out if in the opinion of the umpire the ball would have hit the wicket, provided that the ball shall have pitched on or on the off side of the wicket. And the present rule shall stand as regards the ball pitching on the leg side. The danger of including the leg side would be to encourage leg-break bowling, with the majority of the field placed on the on side, thus, not only diminishing the art of off-side batting but, in my opinion, makng the game less attractive than ever.

(2) My other suggestion, which would, probably, meet with severe criticism, is to alter the size of the ball to that in use at nearly all our private schools, while keeping the weight the same as at present.

The advantages appear (and I cannot see many disadvantages) to be: The ball could be hit further and harder by the batsman; could be caught or fielded very much easier and could be returned quicker by the fieldsman; and the vaule to the bowler is inestimable. I once saw Albert Trött bowling at a net on a good, hard wicket with one of these small balls, and it was astonishing the amount of spin he could impart and the amount of break he could get on the true pitch. Ask any bowler whether he prefers a large or small ball, and I am sure he will unhesitatingly choose the latter.

One more word. In making the suggestions I am only thinking of them as affecting first-class cricket, if this is possible—for let those who would alter the rules of cricket remember that it is only first-class cricket that seems out of joint, and this only, I am afraid, because it has tended more and more to become a business!

Cricket in England to-day generally is just as good as ever it was: just as sporting, just as keen, just as pleasant to play; and there may be a real danger in tampering with the customs in which the public are to-day playing our national game.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

Below will be found the full list of cricket fixtures of the Bombay Gymkhana for the ensuing season extending over three months. With the first match on June 28th, the last is against the local League team on September 27. In addition to the usual arrangements with Bombay teams, the Poona match takes place on August 4th and 5th, the Monday and Tuesday following the opening of the racing season there. The return, here, is about three weeks later and the visitors are likely to be particularly strong in batting. An interesting game will be on the 12th and 13th August against the Mhow Gymkhana, the annual Byculla Club match being on the 4th of the following month.

For the first time, the Presidency will meet the Hindus in Poona, this taking place from 28th to 30 August, the usual match against the Parsis being from the 1st to 3rd September.

The Triangular matches open with one between the Parsis and Mahomedans from 8th to 10th September, and from the 11th to 13th, the Presidency and Hindus will meet. The final between the winners of the above is fixed for the 15th of the same month.

One is glad to say that Major Greig will again be able to help the Presidency, and there is every probability that Col. R. M. Poore will also come from Bangalore, but the former will assist the Poona Gymkhana in other matches. It is too early yet to form much of an opinion as to the probable strength of the local Gymkhana, as serious practice has only just commenced. Capt K. O. Goldie of the Governor's staff has made his name at Home, having played for Sussex as well as for England against the Philadelphians in 1907. It is to be hoped that he will be seen out regularly, as also L. G. Colbeck, who distinguished himself by making a century in the 'Varsity match. Chief anxiety will be in the matter of attack Milne having left Bombay. Coombs has been at the nets and will be most useful if he can strike his old form. C. G. Stileman is Hon Secretary and should do his share of run-getting.

The list of fixtures is as follows:—

1913.

Sat. June 28th	Elphinstone C. C.	Home.
,, July 5th	B. B. & C. I Railway	,,
,, ,, 12th	Elphinstone College	,,
,, ,, 19th	Hindu Gymkhana	,,
,, ,, 26th	Islam Gymkhana	,,
,, Aug. 2nd	St. Xavier's College	Away.
Mon. & Tues. Augt 4th & 5th	Poona	,,
Sat. Aug. 9th	Deccan Gymkhana	Home.
Tues. & Wed. Aug. 12th & 13th	Mhow Gymkhana	,,
Sat. Aug. 16th	Parsee Gymkhana	,,
Fri. & Sat. Aug. 22nd & 23rd	Poona Gymkhana	,,
Sat. Aug. 30th	Parsee Gymkhana	Away.
Wed. (H) September 3rd	Islam Gymkhana	Home
Thur. (H) September 4th	Byculla Club	,,
Sat. August 6th	Hindu Gymkhana.	Away.
,, ,, 20th	Baronet C. C.	Home
,, ,, 23rd	Bombay C. League.	,,

PRESIDENCY MATCH.

Poona.

Presidency v Hindus	August 28th to 30th.
,, v Parsees	September 1st to 3rd.

Bombay.

Parsees v Mahomedans	September 8th to 10th.
Presidency v Hindus	,, 11th to 13th.
Final	,, 15th to 17th.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Two semi-final games were played yesterday in connection with the singles, both very well contested. McCormack has been most unfortunate in that, owing to illness he has been obliged to scratch from both the Singles and Doubles. He has been playing very well of late and had a great chance in both events, Powell having been his partner in the Doubles, for which they were looked upon as probable winners.

The first semi-final connected with A Class Singles was between Bunbury and Sephton on level terms. Bunbury commenced well by taking the first two games, Sephton promptly retaliating and taking the lead with three in succession. From now, however, Bunbury ran clean away with the next four and the first set. The second began with one to Sephton, Bunbury then leading at 2—1. It looked as though the set was Sephton's when he ran off three games and held a 4—2 lead, but Bunbury took the next four, the set and the match.

Dawson and Briggs met in the semi-final of B Class, the former giving half fifteen each way. He began very well with three games, but Briggs drew up to four all and led at 5—4 only for Dawson to take the next two and the set. By again winning the first three in the second set, Dawson registered five consecutive games, Briggs made a good bid and ran up to 3—4 before Dawson won the two he required.

Bunbury and Dawson are thus in the finals of their respective classes, the other two semi-finals being fixed for to-day.

Result:—

A Class, Doubles.—G. M. Pearson and Lupton W. O. from McCormack and Powell.

A. Class, Singles.—T. J. Reed W. O. from McCormack.

E. J. Bunbury, plus 2/6, beat R. Sephton, plus 2/6; 6—3, 6—5.

B. Class, Singles.—G. W. Dawson, minus 3/6, beat A. Briggs, plus 3/6; 6—5, 6—3.

In connection with the World's Seventh Sunday School Convention to take place in Switzerland next July there is to be a great exhibit of literature, etc., used in all languages. The idea will be to present the world-wide character of the Movement. India, Burma and Ceylon are invited to take part.

SWIMMING.

ZEPHYR S. C.

A splendid finish was witnessed in the final of this club's 120 Yards Handicap at the Holborn Public Baths, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday, when J. Taylor, 10sec. start, won by a touch from the scratch man, J. Sporne, H. J. Lander, 29sec., was third, and O. H. Delafosse, 10sec. fourth. Time, 1min. 31sec.

WOLFFE AND THE CHANNEL.

Jabez Wolffe has started training for a further attempt on the cross-Channel swim, to be made in June from Cape Grisnez. A novel feature will be the accompanying of Wolffe by an airman on a waterplane, who will fly to Dover with reports of Wolffe's progress. Under William Kellingley's training Wolffe has considerably increased his speed.

LADY'S GOLF RECORD.

REMARKABLE ROUND BY MISS C. LEITCH.

Miss Cecil Leitch accomplished a remarkable performanco in the ladies international golf tournament over the Ranelagh Club's course at Barnes. She had a score of 69, which not only created a ladies' record for the course but easily gained for her the first award for the best scratch return.

Miss Leitch had also the leading return for the chief handicap prize, but could not take both awards. She played brilliant golf, and although the course is a short one her score was an extraordinary one. Her card read:—Out: 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 6—37. In: 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4—32. Total 69.

The lady champion, Miss Ravenscroft (Bromborough) and Miss E. Grant-Suttie (Sunningdale), the champion of 1910, each returned 74.

The handicap prize was tied for by Mrs. Martin Hall (Princes) 80 less 7—73 and Mrs. Ryall (Mid-Surrey) 83 less 10—73. The putting competition was won by Mrs. Laming Evans (Mid Surrey) with 39.

In the International Cup competition, which concludes to-day, England led with 298 points. Scotland were 313, Wales 338, and Ireland 340.

A TRAGIC ELOPEMENT.

"In a workman's tiny flat in Brooklyn, where a man and a woman were playing with two beautiful children, was enacted in mail week the closing scene in the matrimonial entanglement of Mr. Jeremiah Knode Cooke, once famous as the rector of the fashionable church of St. George's at Hempstead, Long Island, and his fascinating ward Miss Floretta Whalley," says the "Daily Mail."

"Six years ago, when he was at the height of his fame as a preacher, Mr. Cooke deserted his wife and fled to California with the seventeen-year-old girl whose guardian he was. Although a hue and cry was raised by the entire Press of the country, the couple succeeded in concealing their identity for a year during which the clergyman earned a precarious living as a house painter in San Francisco. When they were discovered a child had been born to them, and they fled again and wandered from place to place until they settled in Brooklyn, where Mr. Cooke gained his bread as a working painter.

"The deserted Mrs. Cooke turned a deaf ear to the pleas of her husband to divorce him in order to legitimise his two children. The grandmother of Miss Floretta Whalley, a very wealthy woman, disowned her grand-daughter.

"Last week the sheriff from Hartford, Connecticut, appeared unexpectedly at the home of the unfrocked clergyman and served him with a notice of divorce proceedings. As a warning to other couples inclined to yield to temptation, Mr. Cooke has furnished the newspapers with a narrative of his extraordinary adventures since his elopement.

"He declares that he and Miss Whalley were often on the verge of starvation. Wherever they sought to hide themselves they were overtaken by their story. 'I could now preach, as the result of my intimate acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of people, far more effectively than ever before; but I shall remain a house painter. I desire to say, however, that I would never have eloped if I had known the fearful suffering my sin would bring upon Floretta, whom I devotedly love.'

"Miss Whalley fervently declared that she would rather live with Mr. Cooke than as the wife of any living man, but her advice to any girl who loves as she does is: 'Don't defy the conventions.' Mr. Cooke and she are to be married as soon as divorce is granted."

Doctor Farquharson, who is publishing another volume of "Recollections" tells a story connected with his artist brother, Mr. Joseph Farquharson, A. R. A. The painter, was busily engaged near a shepherd's house on a picture representing a flock of sheep. The shepherd was much interested in the work, and after watching the artist for some time, he remarked, "Mr. Farquharson, ye're a gran' han' at paintin' sheep!" The artist acknowledge the compliment suitably, and the shepherd went on thoughtfully, "I wonder ye dinna paint a portrait o' yer brither, the Doctor!"

Six chiefs and thirteen sub-chiefs of the Bragdas, an important Tripoli tribe, have made their submission to the Italian authorities.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Colonel Caruana is appointed Judge-Advocate General in India.

Nawab Nasirul Mamalik, Consul for Persia, has arrived in Simla on a short visit.

The Hon. Maharaja of Darbhanga has contributed Rs. 70,000 to the water work scheme of Muzaffarpur.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, Commanding the 39th Central India Horse, lately returned from Shiraz, has arrived at Simla on a short visit.

A severe thunderstorm, giving heavy rain for half an hour, has passed over Agra, relieving intense heat which prevailed there.

The report of Mr. Datta's committee, which enquired into the high prices prevailing in India, will be duly considered by the Government during the current Simla session.

A Hyderabad Amil widow, who was converted to Christianity some 14 years ago at Sukkur, has been employed as a ticket collector at Khairpur Station.

A very interesting function took place at Lahore last Sunday evening, when the Punjab Muslim Club was "At Home" to the President and the members of the Punjab Association.

The Rev. E. Mannering, curate of Christ Church, Woking, has been appointed domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and warden of the Bishop's Theological Hostel.

While engaged in cleaning the ceiling of the Wesleyan Chapel at Cleethorpes a painter named Shaw, aged 19, slipped and fell on to the pews below. He was fatally injured.

At 9-30 p.m. on the 24th instant, an entertainment will be given under the patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, in aid of St. Bartholomew's Hospital at the Assembly Rooms, Ootacamund.

It is understood that a Conference of the Accountants-General in India will shortly be held in Calcutta in connection with the work of the new Indian Finance Commission. The Conference is likely to last about a week.

A public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held on Saturday last to support the general demand for the separation of executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed to that effect.

The Oxford University Press has in preparation a new edition of Sir C. P. Ilbert's study of "The Government of India," to which a second supplementary chapter has been contributed on the Coronation Darbar and its consequences.

—Rai Sahib Pandit Jagat Narain of Morar, Central India, has given a donation of Rs. 500 to the Central Funds of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. The Rai Sahib has taken a keen interest in ambulance work for some time past and is a Life Member of the Branch.

A Belgachia money-lender while returning from collecting money at Dum Dum a few days ago, was waylaid on the main road and robbed. His cries attracted a number of constables who came running up to his help but were savagely attacked with lathies by the robbers who were members of what is known as the Bhor Gang. Two arrests were made.

Aurungzeb, the great Mogul Emperor, had a daughter, the Princess Zeb-un-Nissa, who has often been called the Sappho of India. Her famous "Diwan-i-Makhfi," or "Diwan of the Hidden One," has for the first time been rendered into English verse by Mrs. J. D. Westbrook, and will shortly appear in Mr. Murray's Wisdom of the East series.

At a public meeting held last week at the race stand, for the purpose of forming a Turf Club in Rangoon, it was resolved that such a body be formed and a Provisional Committee was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Rangoon races to take over the assets of those institutions. The Stewards of the new Turf Club will be elected at a subsequent meeting.

A widow re-marriage in a Hindu family has recently been celebrated at Chittagong in the village of Kelishahar. Haricharan Chakrabarty's widowed daughter, aged 13, was married to Pranhari Chakravarty in spite of the opposition of the villagers. The girl became a widow at six. The bride's father had to move the Magistrate for Police help, which was granted.

The Motor Cycle Race organized by the Upper India Motor Company, was run off on Monday at Lucknow. The course lay from the Mall up to Alumbagh a distance of roughly 35 miles. The handicapping was arranged by a Committee composed of the competitors and Mr. E. B. Atherton of the Upper India Motor Company. Mr. Bikmore being a representative of the Upper India Motor Company waived his claim to the first prize (a set of Motor Cycle Tyres presented by the Dunlop Rubber Company) which consequently went to Mr. R. H. Brown.

During their visit to East Lancashire in July the King and Queen will pay a call at the historic Hoghton Tower, near Blackburn, and will lunch with Sir James de Hoghton. The event recalls the fact that just 300 years ago King James I. stayed at Hoghton Tower for three days on his return journey from Scotland to London, when, tradition says, he "knighted" the joint of beef now known as the sirloin. King James also passed along part of the route which will be taken by their Majesties in July.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Fine Play at Mahableshwar.

Some very fine polo was witnessed in the tournament which recently took place at Mahableshwar. The teams playing were the following:—

Bhavnagar, 1 Kasal Singh; 2 Kesri Singh; 3 Lorawar Singh; back, Sardar Singh.

Radhanpur. 1, Abdul Aziz Khan; 2, Malek Jhuma Khan; 3, Nawab of Radhanpur; back, Duffadar Abdullah.

Jamkhandi A. 1 Dafadar Amritrao Sanwat; 2, Wamanrao Sanwat; 3, Naik Hanmantrao Nalge; back, Sheik Gulam Husein.

Jamkhandi B. 1 Shripatrao Shedbal; 2, Chief of Jamkhandi; 3 Shrimant Balasahib Chinchnikar; back, Marutirao Kadam.

Poona Gymkhana. 1 Mr. M. H. Jackson; 2, Captain E. Courbould Warren; 3 Captain E. J. Loring; back, Captain E. S. Boyd.

Government House. 1, Major J. G. Greig; 2, Mr. A. H. Wilson; 3 Captain Lord A. Leveson-Gower; back, Captain K. O. Goldie.

The matches came off in the order shown below:—

First Day.—Bhavnagar I. S. Lancers vs. Radhanpur; Poona Gymkhana vs. Jamkhandi (B).

Second Day.—Bhavnagar I. S. Lancers vs. Government House.

Third Day.—Poona Gymkhana vs. Jamkhandi (A).

Fourth Day.—Poona Gymkhana vs Government House.

On the first day, Bhavnagar I. S. Lancers vs. Radhanpur provided some interesting play although both teams were handicapped by loss in their personnel. Bhavnagar won by 5 goals to 1. Poona Gymkhana on the same day had a walk-over game against Jamkhandi B., scoring 10 goals to love.

The match Bhavnagar vs. Government House was closely contested, resulting in a win for Government House by 2 goals to 0. Captain Goldie put in some first-class defence work; and Lieut. Zorowar Singh deserves special mention on the Bhavnagar side.

On the third day, the game between Poona Gymkhana and Jamkhandi A. was excellent watching. The scoring finished at 6 goals to 5, Poona proving the winners after a hard contest.

THE FINAL.

In the Final, on the fourth day, Mr. R. A. Love had a difficult task in supplying for Mr. Jackson (absent from the Poona team owing to an unfortunate injury), but he acquitted himself well.

Wilson opened the scoring for Government House.

In the 2nd chukker Love scored; Government House gained a penalty goal; and a goal by Greig brought the score to—Government House 3, Poona Gymkhana 1. Warren, Loring, Goldie and Leveson-Gower put in some excellent work.

The score stood unaltered after the 3rd chukker and then Greig, showing brilliant style, added two goals, Poona failing to score in spite of the excellent play of Loring, Boyd and Warren, the last-mentioned making himself a specially formidable opponent.

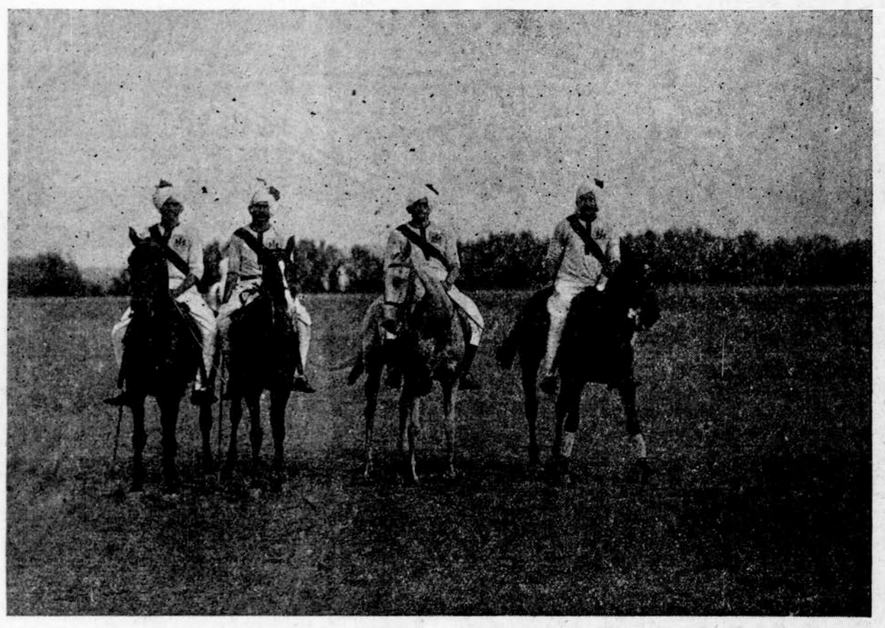
The 5th chukker added one more to the score, by a masterly goal by Greig; and Government House stood winners with the figures 6 to 1.

The Government House team thus carries off the four silver cups presented by H. E. Lord Willingdon, and also has the keeping of the challenge cup.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE TEAM: THE WINNERS.

Photos by Bourne & Shepherd.

BHAVNAGAR TEAM.



JAMKHANDI TEAM.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

VALETTA SOUP.
FILLETS OF FISH A LA DENISE.
FOWL A LA GENOISE.
SIRLOIN OF BEEF A LA PORTUGAISE.
BEETROOT A LA CREME.
SWISS CHARLOTTE.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Fowl, As. 12. Beef, As. 12. Eggs, As. 6. Potato, An. 1. Onions, Pies 6. Vegetable, As. 3. Beetroot, As. 1-6. Etceteras, As. 2. Total—Rs. 3-0-0.

VALETTA SOUP.

Make some well flavoured stock, and at the last add some slices of orange freed from pips, and thin shreds of carrot and the orange peel, blanched by placing it in cold water and bringing it to the boil. The cooks, as a rule cut these shreds far too thick.

FILLETS OF FISH A LA DENISE.

Make some thick Mayonnaise sauce and colour half of it green. With this mask the cold fillets of fish alternately and lay them in a circle on some aspic made from the bones and trimmings and also coloured green. In the centre make a pile of tomato salad. The contrast of colouring is very taking and seems to give a different flavour. Spinach juice may be used for the green colouring.

FOWL A LA GENOISE.

Neatly truss the fowl and steam it in one covered dekchie stood in another one of boiling water. Set aside the liver, and make some white stock from the giblets and put in it some macaroni and a dash of curry powder, thickening with flour and butter if necessary. Before serving add a heaped tablespoonful of grated cheese and the minced liver. Serve the fowl with the gravy poured over it, after skimming off the fat.

BEETROOT A LA CREME.

Bake the beetroot in a slow oven for 4 to 6 hours, and when cold peel and slice it, marinade it in chilli vinegar and onion juice. Heat the slices in some milk, then remove the slices on to a hot dish, and thicken the stock with the yolks of 2 eggs and flavouring to taste and pour it over the hot slices.

SWISS CHARLOTTE.

Line a plain mould with well oiled or buttered paper and then fit a lining of sponge-cake fingers. Make a gelatine mixture of strong coffee, not too sweet adding brandy to taste, and whip into it some cream, or a plain custard made with the yolks only of the eggs, the whites whipped to a stiff froth and added after the custard. Fill up the mould with this mixture and set on ice to set. Garnish with crystallized fruits or pink and white icing

LONDON SEA-URCHINS.

Two little sea-urchins—marine animals covered with prickles like a hedgehog—that have never seen the sea, have been born in the Zoological Laboratory of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, and are being reared by Professor MacBride.

Their parents were brought from Plymouth some months ago, said Professor MacBride in mail week for the purpose of studying hybridisation. The eggs when they appeared were no bigger than the point of a pin. They were put into four large glass tanks filled with sea water and containing a species of seaweed as food. In a few months the sea urchins made their appearance.

"To give the sea-urchins the impression that they were actually living in the sea, a glass plate connected with a rod, which in its turn is connected with a little hydraulic pump, was fixed in each tank. When the glass plate moves up and down a gentle motion is given to the water. The sea-urchins imagine it is their first experience of the swell of the sea. This is the first time any sea-urchin has been born under such conditions and so far from the sea."

THE HOLY LAKE.

CURIOUS NATURAL PHENOMENON IN WESTPHALIA.

A thickly wooded tract of land, about fifteen acres in extent, has subsided in Westphalia, and the hollow thus caused has been filled by water, forming a huge lake above the waters of which the tree tops are barely visible.

The people of neighbouring villages state that shortly before the subsidence there were subterranean noises suggestive of an earthquake, these noises continuing for several days. From the upstanding sides of the perpendicular fissures cascades of water have poured down into the strangely formed lake, and springs in the surrounding hills have broken to form a deep river which is overflowing the adjacent lands. The water in the new basin, however, appears to have some subterranean outlet, as the surface level remains constant.

Geologists who have arrived in the district have warned the inhabitants that danger of further subsidences exists.

A legend states that a convent stood on this wooded heath some centuries ago, and one night the building was suddenly swallowed up in a subsidence, which was followed by the formation of a lake, to which was given the name the Holy Lake. Gradually the waters dried up and finally disappeared, but even when the lake no longer existed the ground still bore the name of the Holy Lake. Now the lake has reappeared.

SIRLOIN OF BEEF A LA PORTUGAISE.

Bone the sirloin and make a large cupful of good stock from the bones. Lard the meat with thin strips of bacon, roll it in to a neat shape, and dredge it with peppered and salted flour. Braise it in a sealed dekchie with the bone gravy and onions which have been blanched—i.e. put in cold water and brought to the boil. Cook in a moderate oven from 1 to 1½ hours, and serve with the onions round and the gravy poured over it and garnish with slices of lime.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XV.—*Continued.*

Despite her hostess, however, Veronica here took up the cudgels. "I think," she said slowly, "that the Mosaic law cannot always be literally applied to modern conditions, I can imagine cases in which even murder may be justified. The term 'murder' is used so broadly——"

Here she was interrupted by an exclamation of horror from Mrs. Holt. "My dear Veronica, how can you say such things?" You positively shock me."

"But I mean it," persisted the girl. "It's a subject about which I feel deeply. There are—there must be—murders and murders. The guilt is not always the same but, by our law, the punishment is. If it isn't death it's penal servitude for life—which is worse. Yet it must often happen that there are extenuating circumstances, which should be taken into consideration as they are in other forms of crime. We don't give a man the same punishment for stealing an apple as for stealing thousands of pounds—yet it's theft in both cases. Other countries admit degrees in murder, but with us it's 'guilty' or 'not guilty'—there's nothing in between. That's what I don't call fair."

"Just listen to the girl!" laughed the Squire. "She wants to set herself above the law now. But it's a good old law, anyhow. If one man kills another intentionally and of malice aforethought his life is forfeit. So it's been from early times and so I hope it'll continue. The sanctity of human life must be observed."

"Oh, the sanctity of human life," exclaimed Veronica, with some contempt, "I maintain that that phrase is responsible for any amount of avoidable cruelty. We must allow our fellow creatures to die in agony before our eyes because human life is so sacred—it would be murder to end the sufferings of a poor wretch tortured by some incurable disease—even though he begged and prayed to be put out of his misery. Yes, it would be murder, and by our law the punishment for so humane an act is death. Not long ago there was a railway accident and the train caught fire. The guard was pinned down and could not be released. A crowd of people stood by and saw him slowly burned to death. No one had the courage to put a bullet through his head—it would have been murder. Oh, we are kinder far to our animals—we spare them unnecessary pain——"

"Animals have no souls, my dear," interrupted Mrs. Holt with prim orthodoxy. "The hours of pain which you would shorten are probably a divine dispensation to make a wicked man turn from his wickedness."

"Oh, if I thought that——" began Veronica heatedly, then she broke off, fearing to wound with what she had been about to say. Also she had caught an appealing glance in her mother's eyes. Veronica was usually most discreet in the pronouncement of her "views," and experience had long ago taught her that argument with people like the Holts was sheer waste of breath.

"Well," summed up the Squire, "I maintain that these new-fangled ideas are all wrong. There may be people who want to die because they're ill or in pain, but it's sheer weakness of character on their part and so it would be wrong to submit to them. While there's life there's hope, say I—and I couldn't see myself asking to be put out of the way, were I ever so ill."

He laughed boisterously at the very idea. He had never had a day's illness in his life and barely knew what pain meant—as Veronica might have pointed out, had not discretion compelled her to renounce the argument.

"Was there ever such a little revolutionist!" added Mr. Holt, regarding the girl with bluff affection. Had anyone else enunciated such theories in his hearing he would doubtless have turned upon them with tempestuous contempt. "I'm blessed if I know what girls are coming to nowadays. They weren't allowed to have 'views' in our grandfathers' time, but give 'em an inch and they'll take an ell—get up to any sort of mischief. To hear Veronica talk one would think that she'd be ready to commit a murder if the opportunity came her way."

The girl's cheeks flushed and, despite her desire for harmony, a retort came to her lips. "It isn't likely that such a necessity will ever arise in my case. Heaven grant it never may—for I should think myself a coward if I were not true to my convictions."

Mrs. Holt gave another little gasp of horror and with that the subject was allowed to drop.

Launcelot had taken no part in the conversation, but his admiration for Veronica had increased vastly. Heterodox opinions of any kind appealed to him, and while she spoke he was setting her up, in his mind's eye, upon a platform and imagining her addressing a crowd—as Ida was accustomed to do. He thought she would bear herself well—quite as well as Ida, perhaps—and certainly there was something about Veronica—he did not know how to define it—which Ida did not possess.

He had always openly avowed, ever since he had been bitten by the socialist craze—which was a good many years now—that birth and breeding meant nothing to him. He had wilfully torn himself from his own circle and chosen for his associates men who were his social inferiors. He had been happy enough in their company, had assimilated their ways, and yet the Eton and University influence had kept him a gentleman. He hardly noticed lapses from conventional good manners in others and yet, by instinct, he would not permit them in himself.

Ida's general demeanour was quite above reproach and yet there was something which she lacked and which Veronica had abundant possession of. Was it in the tone of voice? Ida's voice was wonderfully soft and persuasive—it was one of her best platform assets. Yet perhaps there was an inflection now and then—a mere nothing, and certainly it had never rasped his ears and he would not have thought of it if Veronica had not unconsciously challenged comparison. Did it lie in pose and bearing? Perhaps—but if so Launcelot could not explain where the fault came in. Only he could not help telling himself that Veronica had an air of grace—that was the expression he was compelled to use, although it was against his professed beliefs.

Well, it was absurd to institute invidious comparisons. He had made his choice. He loved Ida and wanted her to be his wife. He had thrown in his lot with her—adopted the principles of what she was, to him, the high-priestess. There was nothing to be said except to admit that he had misjudged Veronica in the past—or rather, that he had not appreciated her at her full worth. He wanted to tell her so.

"I say, Vero," he whispered, seizing his opportunity when Mrs. Holt happened to be questioning Jessica, who sat on her other side, as to whether she had met Douglas Merridew at an "At Home" which she had attended that afternoon, "I say, Vero I think you spoke up jolly well and I quite agree with every word you said. And I want to tell you something else" he went on hurriedly, anxious to get it out, "I was a beast to you in the past, and if I'd had a scrap of decency in me I should have written to tell you so. From your point of view you were quite right not to back me up in setting my father at defiance. But I couldn't see it then. I felt that I was in the right and that everyone was against me. I'm like that. There's a perverse demon about me somewhere and it's the demon that they nourished when I was a boy—they didn't worry to find out if there was anything better to nourish. I suppose they'd call it the Farfex spirit. Well, you see, it's got hold of me, the mad Farfex spirit, and it hates the Holts just as they hate it; and what's one to do when the father's a Holt and the son a Farfex?"

He paused expectant, but Veronica had no time to answer, for Mrs. Holt intervened with some question to her stepson, who had perforce to turn his attention to her.

Never before had he spoken thus freely of himself to anyone—but Veronica seemed to inspire him. The words came unbidden to his lips. And Veronica, listening, drew a little sigh of thanksgiving, for she told herself that a man who has so keen an insight into his own nature cannot be beyond redemption. Had she not always maintained that the good was there, under the surface—deep down, perhaps, and ever so much deeper now for the added folly of years—but still there for the finding?

She had rarely allowed Launcelot's name to pass her lips since he had left his home. Let them think that she had forgotten—it was better so. Not even Jessica guessed that the prodigal was still enshrined in her heart. Only her mother knew.

They had spoken before her of Launcelot sometimes. Mark had made fun of his brother's ambition to earn money by selling his pictures and of his failure to do so. The Rev. George Frazer had reported unfavourably of his charge, and Veronica had not been spared the family comments thereon. Later on she had felt that Launcelot was being allowed to drop out altogether, to "go to the devil his own way"—as he himself had put it, though of course she did not know this—and she had been profoundly vexed at the complacency with which Mark had accepted the position which his brother should have filled.

Once she had spoken of this to Jessica. "It's nobody's fault but Launcelot's own, my dear," her friend had answered. "He's been told that he may come home whenever he likes. He simply doesn't want to."

There was no answer to this, but all the same Veronica felt instinctively that however much Launcelot might himself be to blame there were other influences at work for his undoing. For who shall live happily and contentedly where it has been made clear to him that his presence is an offence?

But Veronica was powerless to help. Launcelot, himself, had refused her friendship. She could only wait—while folly's mill ground on.

She had had suitors for her hand—two of them, and a third was just looming on the horizon. The first two hardly counted and it had been easy enough to refuse them, but the third was a real friend.

Dr. Hornby—for he it was—had blossomed out into quite an influential person. He had happened upon a new and efficacious treatment for certain nervous diseases and, going up to London, he had been appointed to an important post at one of the big hospitals. Rumour had it that he was accumulating a fortune. He had handed over his practice at Chalton to a new doctor, but he had taken a substantial house in the neighbourhood, where he spent all the time that he could spare from his duties in town. This may possibly have been because of the friendship that had sprung up between Veronica and himself.

Prosperity had changed him very materially. From a rather happy-go-lucky young fellow, with a lot of the medical student savour about him, he had developed into a serious man of the world. His general sentiments and beliefs had been modified to correspond—Veronica found that these were curiously in agreement with her own. She liked him for himself, and it amused her not a little when Mrs. Holt discovered that Dr Hornby really came of a good old county family and might therefore quite well be included on the Chalton Coombe visiting list.

It was from Dr. Hornby that she had now and then heard of Launcelot's progress in London. Yet the two men had rarely seen each other. Hornby, on settling in town, had made a point of looking up his old friend, but Launcelot had not responded very readily. Like Veronica, Hornby belonged to the "old life," and, moreover, he had been a witness—and more than a mere witness—of that scene outside the Wheatsheaf Inn which redounded so little to Launcelot's credit. No man likes to feel that he has made a flagrant fool of himself and Launcelot was very susceptible upon the subject. So they had met once or twice, exchanged civilities—and then the whirling stream of London had carried them apart.

Hornby had not yet made any proposal of marriage, but Veronica guessed that he would shortly do so and she had tried to hint to him that she had no intention of leaving her mother—for she did not want to hurt him by a refusal.

There was Mark to be considered, too. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holt—and even Jessica—were always hinting that nothing could be more ideal than a match between her and Mark; but if Mark had had any attraction for her in the past he had quite lost it now. She had never cared for him, even in school-room days, as she had cared for Launcelot and he had grown into such a big rough man, uncouth of manner, a thorough Holt, but without that spontaneous good-nature which characterised his father. She had once, accidentally, overheard him rating one of the grooms, and she had run away, shuddering, her fingers in her ears, horrified at the coarseness and brutality of his language.

Luckily Mark did not seem disposed to pay her any particular attention; he appeared to have no interests outside his horses and dogs and guns and, in summer, his cricket, of which he was a great enthusiast. He had already played for the county and was inordinately proud of his success. Under these circumstances Veronica did not [illegible] Mark as a very important factor in her life.

Launcelot turned to her again the moment he was free to do so.

"Veronica, dear," he said quite humbly, "will you forgive me for having been such a boor to you? It's been my loss—five years in which I haven't seen you."

Their hands met under cover of the table and for a moment were locked together. To Veronica it seemed that at last the clouds were drifting away and she flushed happily; and Launcelot—a long shudder ran down his spine at the contact of those cool fingers, and with it was born the shadow of a fear.

"Dear Lance," she whispered, "of course I forgive you. Only promise me you'll never say or think that you haven't a friend at Chalton as you once said, you know. And will you come back, Lance, and—and make the best of things? It's your place—and if you'll give and take a little more than you did—if you'll make allowances——"

He interrupted her gently. "No, Vero, I don't think I can ever return to Chalton—at least, while my father lives. I've taken a step which I fancy he will never forgive. I suppose you haven't been told. We're going to have it out to-night—after dinner. God knows what the result will be."

"Oh, Lance!" The joy that had been dancing in her eyes faded away. "What is it? Can't you tell me?—quick!"

He could not tell her. In the first place because he felt that his stepmother's eyes were upon him, but more than that because the confession—to Veronica—of his engagement to Ida James froze upon his lips and would not be spoken. There was no disloyalty in his mind to the girl to whom he had plighted himself—but the fear that had come into being at the touch of Veronica's fingers was taking substance.

Those letters which he had written from Oxford! When he had quarrelled with Veronica he had told himself that she had refused to help him because she did not care. But what if she had cared—did care? Why was she still unmarried—so sweet a girl that all who knew her must love her? And now—it was too late.

(To be Continued To-morrow.)

Mr. F. C. Selous, the big-game hunter, has shown great interest in the troop of Boy Scouts at Worplesdon (Surrey), where he resides, having given the boys instruction in tracking and hunting, and having consented to become honorary scoutmaster of the troop.

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